

KINGSTON UPON THAMES
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

CENTRAL
REFERENCE
DEPARTMENT

ISSUED ON APPLICATION (B)

OLD CAMBERWELL:

Its History and Antiquities.

R17978
✓
~~2742~~

By

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON,

*Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of
the Royal Institute of British Architects, &c.*

ROBINSON & CO. LTD.

12 AUG 1920

PAUL & CO. LTD.

1919.

PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR BY

J. R. WIGZELL,

12, COLDHARBOUR LANE, CAMBERWELL, S.E.5.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES PUBLIC LIBRARIES	
No.	17978
ALL	S2/2 (9/00) CL. (Joh)
CAT.	✓

2000-000000

1000-0000

To all lovers of OLD CAMBERWELL,
and particularly to
JOHN ARTHUR POULTER, Esq.,
one of her oldest inhabitants,
who has perpetuated in his paintings and
etchings a faithful record of her old-time
beauties,

This little work is dedicated by

THE AUTHOR.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES	1
Church Plate	66
Description of the Monuments, etc., in 1715	80
EARLY HISTORY OF CAMBERWELL	104
TOPOGRAPHICAL	124

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
CHURCH OF ST. GILES—	
Plan of Church as in the 16th Century	5
View from the North-East, 1797	22
View from the South-West, before 1786	23
Interior (from Prosser), 1827	24
Sedilia of c.1380 (from Prosser, 1827)	25
Relics from the Mediæval Church	27
Sedilia and Piscina of c.1380	28
Details of Tracery to Sedilia Arches	31
Fragment of Muschamp Window	31
Brasses . Skinner, p. 39; Scott, pp. 43 and 48; Bowyer, p. 50; Draper, p. 55; Dove (reverse)	56
Monuments : Scott	60
Lady Hunt	61
Silver-gilt Chalice, 16th Century	66
ROMAN WATER VESSEL	106
MAP OF CAMBERWELL IN 1745 (from Rocque)	125
HOUSE FORMERLY ON DENMARK HILL	136

PREFACE.

INTEREST in local topography is on the increase, and this consideration, together with many personal requests, has induced me to put forth the History of Camberwell in the following pages, which represent a series of papers published in the "Transactions" of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, whose ready courtesy in the matter I desire to acknowledge most cordially. I wish especially to thank my friend the Editor of those "Transactions," Arthur Bonner, Esq., F.S.A., for much practical assistance and many excellent suggestions. I have also to thank Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A., for kindly lending the blocks of the brasses in St. Giles's Church, which had been used in his valuable papers in the "Surrey Archæological Collections."

The works of Allport and Blanch, admirable as they are, have not exhausted the subject of Old Camberwell. Nearly eighty years have elapsed since the former was published, while forty-four years have gone by since the latter appeared: and during this last term, which precisely represents my own acquaintance with this ancient Surrey village—now one of the largest boroughs of Greater London—not only have immense changes taken place, but much material relating to the history and antiquities of Camberwell has been gathered, and some forgotten treasures have been secured.

Prominent among these is the beautiful range of stone sedilia and piscina, removed from the old Church of St. Giles after the disastrous fire of 1841, and set up as a summer-house in the Vicarage garden. It is a pleasure to record that, while these pages were in the press, through the generosity of W. Isaac Shard, Esq., a descendant of the

Shards who lived in Camberwell during the eighteenth century, this beautiful relic of the vanished mediæval church has been re-erected in the chancel of St. Giles's Church under my supervision, and a suitable tablet recording its wanderings has been placed at the back of one of the stone niches. From time to time one and another of the monumental brasses, which were most wrongly allowed to pass into private hands when the church was rebuilt, have been restored, and I am not without hope that others may find their way back to their rightful home.

It is only fair to mention that some doubt has been cast upon the Roman date I have assigned to a water-pot lately dug up in Grove Lane, but having carefully considered the evidence for and against I still incline to consider it a genuine relic of the Roman occupation.

I feel a peculiar pleasure in stating that Mr. John Arthur Poulter, whose connection with Camberwell goes back to nearly a century, has communicated to me his intention to bequeath his beautiful drawings and paintings of Old Camberwell Scenery to the Public Library of the borough, where already some of them may be seen. It is to be hoped that others possessing similar treasures and relics of Camberwell's past may be inspired by his public spirit and generosity to do likewise. In this way a really representative museum and topographical collection, of which a fine nucleus already exists in the Public Library and the Minet Library, should soon be formed, the educational value of which will be immense.

PHILIP MAINWARING JOHNSTON,
F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

September 8th, 1919.

OLD CAMBERWELL

I. THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES.

THERE are said to be 162 dedications of churches to St. Giles in England, with, of course, many more altars and lights set up in his honour. His legend is well known, but may be repeated here. He is said to have lived a hermit's life in the forests on the Rhone either in the sixth or eighth century. A white hind, wounded in the chase, flew to the saint for protection, and put its head and fore-paws on his knees. If we elect to believe another version, the hermit was wounded by the arrow meant for the hind and was crippled in the leg as a result.* In either version the saint would naturally become the protector of wounded and crippled creatures. Moreover, he became linked, like St. Eloi, with the smithy and the highway, and would, therefore, have an additional fitness as patron

*This more picturesque version forms the subject of a delightful fourteenth-century misericord carving that I have photographed at Ely Cathedral. The hermit is shown in a charming bower of oak, holding his beads and with the hind crouching at his right knee, the arrow having missed its head and fastened in the Saint's leg. My friend Mr. Thomas Bond dates the Ely misericord at 1338.

of the old church in Camberwell. Beggars, too, found a protector in him, and Camberwell, with its great main road from London to Dover and the Continent, its fair and its extensive acreage of woodland, must have teemed with beggars in the Middle Ages. Most of our great towns—such as London (Cripplegate), Cambridge, Norwich, Oxford and Northampton—had a church in an important situation dedicated to St. Giles: and this Saint and his Fair still dominate Oxford.

It may be doubted, perhaps, whether St. Giles was a saint much in favour with our Saxon ancestors. His cult seems to have come in, like many others, with the Normans, who possibly substituted this saint for an earlier dedication in the case of Camberwell. As St. Gilles (Latin, Egidius), he was very popular in France. It is, however, practically certain that there would be a church on the present site long before the Norman Conquest. The Domesday entry runs:

“IN BRIXISTAN [Brixton] Hundred. Haimo himself holds CAMBREWELLE.” Norman held it of King Edward. It was then assessed for 12 hides; now for 6 hides and 1 virgate. The land is for 5 ploughs. In demesne there are 2; and (there are) 22 villeins and 7 bordars with 6 ploughs. There is a church: and 63

*Haimo, or Hamon, the Sheriff of Surrey, had a niece married to Robert, natural son of Henry I, created Earl of Gloucester in 1119, through whom Camberwell descended to the Honour of Gloucester. Some of the lands passed through Margaret, wife of Henry Audley, sister and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1314, to the Earls of Stafford and Buckingham, and were escheated to the King after the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, in 1521.

acres of meadow. Wood worth 60 hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 12 pounds, afterwards 6 pounds; now 14 pounds."

If we look at the map of South London and observe the important position of Camberwell, and also note the great distances of the churches of the neighbouring parishes—St. George Southwark, Newington, Lambeth, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, and Lewisham, Beckenham, Croydon, Clapham and Streatham—three to seven miles distant—we are forced to conclude that there was a church here prior to 1066 to accommodate the considerable population. It is perhaps needless to say that no visible trace of a Pre-Conquest church survived down to the fire of 1841: or, to be more accurate, no observer then living has recorded, or was capable of recording, any wrought stonework that may have formed part of the earlier church. I should assume, on the ground of probability, that the Saxon church was of wood, and that the dense oak forests that in those days clothed the hills at the back (of which scant traces have remained to our own times) afforded the material for its construction. Perhaps it remained a timber-built church till after the beginning of the twelfth century.

In 1154 William de Mellent, Earl of Gloucester, who had probably already rebuilt it in stone, gave the church "to God and the monks of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, for the spiritual health of himself and his"; this donation was confirmed by King Henry II in 1159; and in 1248, Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, on account of disputes that had arisen, ratified the gift to Ymberton, prior of Bermundesceye, remitting for ever

his claim to the advowson of the church of Cambyrwell.* It would appear that the appropriation had taken place before 1190, in which year a vicar was presented by the prior and monks of Bermondsey.†

Of this twelfth century church,—which probably consisted of a nave about 19 ft. wide by 44 ft. 6 in. long, and a chancel 16 or 17 ft. by about 30 ft. internally,—nothing remained above ground in 1841, save parts of the West wall of the nave, against which a later tower had been built. From various data in my possession, including some fairly reliable measurements, I have drawn out the accompanying ground plan, in which I have endeavoured to bring back the building to the development it had reached by about the year 1535. Those who know the handsome modern church, finished by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., in 1844, will readily see that the mediæval building occupied less than half the area.

This plan—that of the sixteenth century—remained undisturbed in essentials until the close of the eighteenth century. It would appear to have developed as follows:

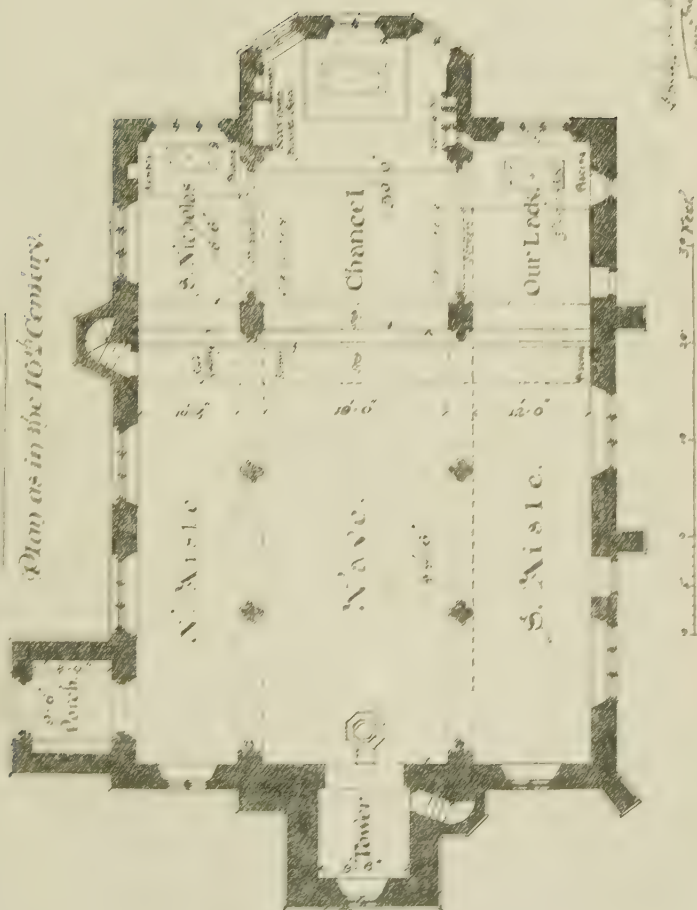
1. The Church given in 1154 to Bermondsey Priory was probably an aisle-less building of nave and chancel, the latter very likely apsidal. We have no certain knowledge as to whether this church belonged to the

*Dugdale, "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," V, 101; and Feet of Fines, Surrey, 32 Henry III, No. 2.

† The priory of Bermondsey, founded for monks of the Cluniac Order by Alwin Child in 1082, and famous for its miraculous Rood of Grace found in or near the Thames (perhaps an ancient Saxon preaching-cross), was not erected into an abbey till 1399.

CHURCH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.

Plan as in the 16th Century.



See also the plan of the church in the 17th century.

earlier and simpler period of Norman work; or to the more elaborated style that was in vogue about the middle of the twelfth century.

2. A South aisle, with a Lady chapel at its eastern end, seems to have been thrown out in the thirteenth century. This aisle, which was probably a "lean-to" and comparatively narrow when first built, may have had a simple arcade of pointed arches, low-pitched, on massive piers. The chapel beyond probably had a high-pitched parallel-gabled roof.

3. A Chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, patron of sailors and children, was then or subsequently added on the N. side of the chancel,[†] also with a gabled roof running parallel to that of the chancel, and a North aisle was perhaps built to correspond with that on the South. The principal entrance was then and always from the high road on the North, and a porch would be erected to protect that entrance and for other useful purposes. The S. doorway was a secondary entrance, serving a very ancient footpath through the Churchyard, which exists to this day. It does not appear to have had a porch. So far the Church was without a stone tower, but instead it probably had a timber steeple or turret, of the type so common in Surrey, within the west end, terminating in a shingled spirelet. The Norman east end of the chancel, and the chancel arch, still remained: otherwise the building had changed most of its characteristics from the round-arched to the

[†] St. Mary and St. Nicholas often occur as twin dedications of chapels, or even as a joint dedication of a church (as at Letherhead, Surrey. Croydon Old Church (St. John the Baptist) has a (N.) Lady Chapel and (S.) St. Nicholas' Chapel.

Early Pointed style by about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is noteworthy that in 1842, when the ground was being excavated for the present church "the foundations of two former structures were distinctly visible."* Probably these would represent the Norman aisle-less church and the narrower thirteenth century, aisles, rebuilt on wider lines at a later date.

4. In the early part of the fourteenth century the S. aisle seems to have been rebuilt on a wider plan—about 12 ft. in width—with higher walls and a gabled roof parallel to that of the nave, and continuous with that of the S. chapel. Then, or possibly later in the century, the three-sided apse which formed such a distinctive feature of the old church, was built—perhaps partly on the foundation of a Norman apse. Certainly it would seem to have been suggested by some older apsidal end, as apses are very rarely found of a date later than the thirteenth century. Both the apse and the chancel were rebuilt on a wider plan, the chancel being made 19 ft. wide, the same as the nave, and probably about three feet more than the Norman chancel. The chancel arch, lofty and of two chamfered orders, without shafts or projecting piers, was of fourteenth century date, as were also those of the aisles, leading into the N. and S. chapels.† The Norman chancel arch was comparatively low and narrow.

* Blanch, "Ye Parish of Camerwell," p. 194.

† In Bishop Edingdon's register at Winchester is the record of a Commission in 1346, the year of his consecration, for the reconciliation of the church at Camberwell, which had been polluted by bloodshed—no unusual thing in those days.

5. Towards the close of the fourteenth century the handsome two-stalled sedilia and piscina (now incorporated into a summer-house in the Vicarage garden, where they were removed after the fire of 1841), were inserted in the S. wall of the chancel. They measure 8 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, by 5 ft. 10 in. over all, and formed an imposing feature in the mediæval chancel. I shall return to them later.

6. At about the end of the fifteenth century the North aisle was rebuilt, with higher walls and a gabled roof, parallel to that of the nave, but possibly the walls stood on the thirteenth century foundations. The St. Nicholas Chapel at the East end was also rebuilt, a large rood-stair turret, originally perhaps with battlemented parapet, erected at the junction of aisle and chapel walls, and a rood screen, probably replacing an older one, put up, stretching across the entire width of the church, from aisle to aisle, about 46 ft. 6 in. The thirteenth century N. arcade was removed, and a loftier arcade of three pointed arches, on piers of quatre-foil-plan, was set up in its room. A wide pier was left to take the chancel arch, and the N. and S. walls of the chancel were provided with a similar arch about 12 ft. 4 in. in the clear (the same width as those of the aisle arcade), also replacing a thirteenth century arch of lower and narrower dimensions. These arches were filled with parclose screens corresponding to the rood-screen. The N. aisle wall had two windows of three lights under a segmental-arched head, the western bay being occupied by the principal entrance doorway and its porch, which latter retained till about a century ago a

cusped barge-board to its steep-gabled roof, and a doorway with four-centred arch set within a square frame and label, above which was a sunk panel for an image or bas-relief. The three-light windows had a casement moulding round the head and jambs, with cinquefoiled heads to the lights, and perhaps super-tracery: at least there are indications of something of the kind in the similar window of the St. Nicholas Chapel, shown in a S.E. view of the church, c. 1790. The west window of the aisle was of two lights with a four-centred arched head, and there was a buttress-like projection between this and the tower, which probably served as an additional abutment for the N. arcade. The East window of the N., or St. Nicholas, Chapel was of three lights, and similar to those in the N. wall, but much loftier, and with a two-centred arched head. The lights had cinquefoil cusplings, as had also the four lights in the super-tracery of the head, above which, in the apex, were three irregular quatrefoiled openings. It was a handsome window and remained in its entirety until the early years of the last century. It is well shown in the hitherto unpublished view from the Sharpe Collection (dated 1797) here reproduced, which also conveys a very good idea of the apse, the other windows, the rood-stair, porch, etc., and the moulded plinth round the chapel.*

To this late-fifteenth century period, or perhaps to the early-sixteenth century, belonged the small

--

* Parts of this plinth are preserved among the built-up fragments in the Vicarage garden.

western tower,* built of firestone and flints with a core of chalk, in three stages, and terminating in a battlemented parapet, which concealed the flat lead roof. Above the string course of the battlementing were two courses of chequer-work in stone and squared black flints. Other string courses or chamfered set-offs marked the lower stages, and at the base was a moulded stone plinth. Several of the old views show putlog-holes from top to bottom, and S-shaped iron ties to the upper story. The windows of the topmost, or bell-chamber, story had pointed segmental arches with two lights having four-centred arched heads. The middle stage had a small square window in the West face and an oblong slit on the South. In the ground story was a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a cusped opening above, under a four-centred or plain pointed label. The form of the tower arch opening to the nave is recorded, so far as I know, only in a wash-drawing bound up in the grangerised Manning and Bray's "Surrey," in the British Museum, where it appears as a plain pointed (two-centred) arch, continuous with the jambs. Possibly its inner order and shafts had been cut away for the sake of the galleries that were placed within the tower; or it may have bridged the opening without projecting shafts, as suggested in my plan. The small interior width of the tower—only 9 ft. 6 in.—rather favours this. At the angle of the S. side and the W. wall of the aisle was a three-sided stair turret, which

* Elizabeth Basyndon, "Wyddowe, of Pekcam Rye," in her will of 1544, leaves—"Item to the Bylding of the steple of the chyrche of Camerwell vjs and viiid." This probably refers to a repair or completion of the work.

latterly did not stand higher than the ground stage, but was probably taken up to the middle stage when first built. In the West gables of both aisles were circular windows, apparently for the purpose of lighting and ventilating the roofs. Their date is difficult to decide, but they perhaps belong to this period.

7. Early in the sixteenth century the thirteenth century S. arcade was taken down, and its place filled by three arches, to match those erected on the N. side twenty or thirty years before. The two arcades were very similar as to the quatrefoil plans of the piers and the sections of the arch mouldings. The only conspicuous difference lay in the capitals of the S. arcade being of much taller and coarser mouldings than those of the North. Both were octagonal as to the upper part, and circular to the lower. The work in these arcades corresponded so closely with that of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries still remaining in some of the churches in the City of London, such as Allhallows Barking, St. Olave, Hart Street, and St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate Street, that we may conclude that London influence predominated over Surrey influence: and this would be naturally the case not only because of the nearness of Camberwell to London, but because of the tie to Bermondsey Abbey, which would be still nearer and yet more under the influence of the London school of architecture. I will deal with the ancient glass of this period in taking up the existing remains of mediæval work. The tower was at any rate "in building" in 1544, though probably begun in the 15th century.

8. During the Reformation period, after the dissolution of the monastic houses and the consequent termination of the fostering care of Bermondsey Abbey, dissolved in 1537, important changes took place in the interior fittings and furnishings, marking the religious changes under Edward VI, the brief reaction under Mary, and the final establishment of the Reformation doctrines under Elizabeth. Perhaps, the great rood screen, which stretched across nave and aisles, survived these changes, although robbed of its gallery, images and lights, and remained down to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It had apparently entirely disappeared by 1715, the date when Mr. E. Steele made his careful survey of the church, its monuments, heraldry and fittings, printed with this paper.* The stone altars were, no doubt, removed soon after the former date; and with them the images, their niches, the piscinas and aumbries were removed or fell into disuse. Except the images, these minor features of St. Giles's Church do not seem to have been destroyed: they were probably in most cases merely blocked up and plastered over: for the fact remains that several of them have actually survived all these changes, and even the fire of 1841, and are now preserved with the ancient sedilia in the garden of the Vicarage: See *post*.

* He speaks of it thus: "The East end of this North Isle, the whole breadth of the Arch, unto the first Pillar is laid with black and white marble, the which space, cross the whole Body of the Church, and South Isle, was encompassed, and devided from each other by an ancient Skreen, lately taken away." This description implies return or parlour screens, as well as the great rood screen across the church.

9. There were considerable changes in the fabric and fittings during the seventeenth, eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, all tending to obscure, mutilate or destroy the mediæval features: nevertheless, the nave arcades, the lower story of the tower, the sedilia, etc., parts of the outer walls, and the ancient roof of the nave, together with many monuments and brasses, survived down to the fire of 1841. The principal alterations recorded were as follow: * In 1675 £50 was spent on the repair of the church: and in the same year we have mention of the church clock, a new one being ordered in 1679, when an additional sum was expended on mending the seats, bells and windows, and for buying prayer books and a surplice. In 1688 the North aisle gallery was set up.† In 1691 Mr. John Byne presented "two large silver flaggons for the communion table," and it was resolved by the Vestry "that Mr. Ichabod Tipping"—delightful names!—"the Vicar, together with the Churchwardens, are desired to return the thanks of the inhabitants of this p'ish for the same."

* Something was being done in 1618, for Edward Alleyn records in his accounts and diary, under March 14th, "Given towards repairing Cammerwell Church . . . £1 . 0 . 0."

† "Memorandum, 1688.

"The north gallery in the Church, where the scholeboys now sit, was built by Mr. Walker, tenant to the schole, on purpose for the use of the schole (as his widdow testifieth), yet the boys kept their sitting about the communion table many years, which not being so convenient, this year, by consent of the parish I took possession of the gallery, and at my own charge fitted it up as it now is, leaving the back seats for strangers, while the scholeboys are not so numerous as to want them.

"Nehemiah Lambert."

In 1703 a rate was levied for "beautifying" the church.*

In 1708 the church was "new pewed, paved, and glazed." This involved the destruction of the seating, probably largely of mediæval date, which had been "mended" in 1679: also, probably, of the mullions and tracery in most of the aisle windows. Many old grave-slabs, ancient tile floorings and glass were doubtless also destroyed. Three new galleries were erected, and a vault (? in the S. aisle) was sunk at the expense of the parish. An item in the account of disbursements, "for locks, keys, and hinges," suggests that new doors, to replace the mediæval ones, were made by "W^m. Abbot, joyner." A dinner "at Picktons," for y^e committee, cost no less than £3., 02., 11.

In 1709 a committee was formed consisting of six parishioners of the "Liberty of Camerwell," six from the "Liberty of Peckham," and three from the "Liberty of Dulwich," for the purpose of revising the seating arrangements and provision was made for about 350 inhabitants, viz., 50 in the galleries and 300 in the body of the church.†

The "colledge pew," for the use of the master of Dul-

* It was probably at this particular beautifying that the quaint leaded cupola, with weather vane and compass-points, was set up on four pilaster-legs on the tower roof. Within it hung a small bell—perhaps a survival of the Sanctus bell.

† This helps us to the conclusion that two hundred years ago the population of Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich must all together have numbered less than 500—the average of an ordinary village of to-day. Compare that with the present population of say, 250,000!

wich College, is mentioned: also one for "Mr. Alexander Jephson's scholars"; and another, claimed by Mr. Walter Cock "by a faculty"; while in the South gallery a pew was set apart for "Mr. Charles Cox, his family and his assigns, during the present lease of his house, which determines about 60 yeares hence, or during his continuance, or any of his family, in the parish, which shall longest happen." For this privilege Mr. Cox paid no less than £15 1s. od. This was a typical instance of the iniquitous traffic in pew-rents which was then in vogue and is still, alas! "going strong" in many churches, in spite of St. James and a sounder public conscience. Certain other pews were ordered in 1708 to be set apart for the term of 21 years, in consideration of payments ranging from £5 to £20.

In 1710 we have a nice picture of the analogous scandal of the "good old days—the burial of the dead within the church walls, to the hurt of the living and of their descendants.* The churchwardens, on the 14th of September, agreed to let Walter Cock, Esq., "a piece of ground on the south side of the churchyard for himself and his posterity," in consideration of the sum of £12 18s. od.; and an advance of 10s. on the former rate was ordered to be made on such of the inhabitants as wished "to bury their deceased in the vault of the said church, for making good the brick and other work, which was found necessary to be made at the entrance of the said vault, *to prevent the ill scent which proceeded from the same, to the great nuisance of the con-*

* Samuel Pepys and Dickens ("The Uncommercial Traveller") give us gruesome accounts of the results.

gregation." The italics are mine. No wonder there were fevers and plagues!*

At the same meeting it was resolved "that the churchwardens do take down the porch entrance of the churchyard and do sett up in lieu thereof two swing gates." We have here an interesting, and, so far as I can trace, the only, reference to the lich-gate to the churchyard, on its northern side, and probably at its north-west angle—a survival from mediæval days and perhaps at least of early-sixteenth-century date: for the words "Porch entrance of the churchyard" can only mean this. In the adjoining parish of Beckenham, and at West Wickham hard by, are still remaining oak lich-gates of charmingly picturesque design, and that at Beckenham, which has been frequently copied, is certainly as old as the beginning of the 14th century, and possibly even older. Lich (A.S. *lic* = corpse) gates are assumed as the usual feature of a churchyard entrance in the rubric to the Burial Service, where there is the direction that "the Priest and Clerks" shall meet "the corpse at the entrance of the Church-yard"; or, as the Prayer-book of 1549 phrases it, "at the church stile." . . . "and so go either into the church, or towards the grave."

In 1715 a new altar piece, "of true Wenscot," as Steele (see *post*) terms it, was "set up" by Mrs. "Katherin" Bowyer in her own chancel, and a "decent

* There is a vault or crypt beneath the present church, and there were many in the churchyard. Danger to health in old churches and churchyards is by no means a thing of the past, owing to the abominable practice of encasing coffins in lead, which artificially delays decomposition, and then bursts under pressure of the gases generated by these unnatural conditions.

communion table," also described by Steele, was presented by a Camberwell joiner, Mr. Gabriel Carter.

Two years later, six new bells took the place of the old ring, of which Steele's account preserves the only record, so far as I know. One was probably of 15th century date. The Inventory of Church goods taken in 1552-3 shows that there were then "thre grete belles and a saunce [sanctus] bell."* The six new bells cost £115 17s. 6d., according to the bill of "Mr. Phelps ye bellfounder." One Bradley was paid at this time £50 for a new clock.

Enlargements and alterations of the galleries follow with tedious iteration. In 1724, "the charity children being increas'd, the galery wherein they shou'd sitt is not large enuff to hold them—'tis ordered that an addition be made to the north end of the said gallery, the charge not exceeding four pounds ten shillings." The "frunt" was to "be made and beautified like the galerys under it," and Mr. W. Norman was employed to carry out the work for £48.

Steele records that in 1715 "the lower parte of" the "Steeple is made into a neat Vestry."

The year 1738 gives us the mention of a passing-bell as still the custom. "For every passing-bell, one shilling." This, of course, was a survival of pre-Reformation usages--and a very beautiful and laudable one.

The same year we have the record of repairs to the roof.

In 1773, "many inhabitants of this parish" having

* Steele's MS. records "three Small Bells," one, as he supposes, very "ancient," bearing an invocation to St. Benedict. Another was cast by Robert Mot in 1598.

"long complained that they cannot attend upon Divine Service in this church, for want of seats in the same," the Vestry decided "that new Locks be put upon all the Pews; that the parishioners be first seated by the churchwardens"—an odd way of remedying the complaint—and, at a subsequent vestry £5 was voted to Mr. Thomas Young, sexton and pew opener, for "his very extraordinary trouble in opening the pew doors since the new locks have been put on."

In 1786 the old S. aisle, shown in the accompanying view, was taken down, and a "new south Ile, about 15 feet wide [i.e., in additional width to the old], extending from the chancell to the west end of the Tower, with gallerys erected over the same," was built, "to accommodate upwards of 200 people, and estimated at £750, and not to exceed £800." This hideous two-storied disfigurement is shown in all the later views from the South, including that in the grangerised Manning and Bray in the British Museum.

The years 1797-8 mark further sweeping alterations, including, probably, the destruction of the ancient painted glass in the St. Nicholas Chapel; Mr. Lambert's estimate of £195 12s. od. was accepted on the recommendation of a committee "that the steeple was in a dangerous state, and that other parts of the church were in want of reparation," and in spite of the honest objection of Mr. Oswald Strong, who was to benefit by the work, "that the steeple might stand in its present condition for several years," the work, after a little delay, was put in hand: meanwhile it was ordered that, "on account of the dangerous state of the steeple, the bells

be not rung." The fact is that the six new bells, often and vigorously swung, had shaken the old tower. Its upper stories were pulled down and rebuilt with brick, the windows ordered to be "new done," and honest Oswald's tender of £94, "to do the plasterer's work," was accepted.

In place of the cupola of 1703, a Gothic affair of open lantern form, parodying Wren's spire at St. Dunstons-in-the-East—only in wood—was set up on top of the tower. Probably at this time the whole of the exterior was coated in Roman cement and coloured buff, being dressed up in sham Gothic trimmings, and wood frames were inserted in all the windows, which were given pointed arches, in place of segmental.

In one of the 18th century views from the North*—before these drastic "beautifyings"—the mediæval porch is shown, with the old flint and stone facing of the aisle and tower, the W. end of the new stuccoed South aisle appearing beyond the tower, with which it was co-terminous: and, set in the dwarf wall of the churchyard, opposite the porch, a pair of wooden gates with quaint cartouche-scrolls to the posts.

In 1804 Mr. Churchwarden Monk, without the authority of the vestry, took down the mediæval porch, and erected in its stead a covered way with open front and sides from the churchyard wall to the N. doorway. This was a curious classical affair, chiefly of painted wood, and had but a brief existence of about twenty-four years. Mr. Monk was very properly chidden for this "ill-advised and irregular" proceeding, but in considera-

* Published in 1792.

tion of his five years services and "diligent conduct, etc.," the vestry footed the bill.

In 1807 a skeleton iron staircase was erected against the South wall of the church by Miles Stringer, Esq.—presumably to give access to the gallery. 1814 saw the instalment of a warming apparatus, and 1816 the building of a portico to the W. doorway of the Tower. This doorway was probably one of the 1798 alterations. It does not appear in the older views, and, like the covered way, it had but a brief life, being replaced in 1825 by a porch with a lean-to roof at the West end of the North aisle, where a doorway must also have been pierced, and that in the Tower perhaps closed.

In 1825-8 the unhappy building was dressed up again in Roman cement Gothic trimmings, including a corbel-table to the tower; a new Gothic N. porch replaced Churchwarden Monk's covered way, and then, or subsequently,* the ancient apse of the chancel was taken down and the East end made square, with an ambitious traceried window filled with fearful and wonderful prodigies in the revived art of glass staining—"the munificent donation of Mr. Capes—executed by Mr. William Collins, of the Strand, glass enameller to her present Majesty, at an expense of about £400"—writes Allport in 1841. "It was of four lights below, and contained well executed representations of the evangelists," with cherubs' heads in the upper range of lights, which the good man man describes, together with the NEW ALTAR PIECE and COMMUNION TABLE, in capitals and honest enthusiasm. All were swept away,

* I think in about 1835.

together with what was really old and venerable, in the fire of February 7th, 1841.

Fortunately we have Prosser's lithograph of the interior, published in 1827, but drawn some years prior to that date, which gives us a very complete idea of the building and its fittings prior to the fire, and also to the last of the most devastating beautifyings which swept away the apse. In this view, reproduced here by photography from a copy of Prosser's print in my possession, are shown the tall arcades, the straddling chancel arch, the apse, the arches to the chapels, the galleries and tall pewing, the monstrous central pulpit over a wooden "Gothic" archway, with a grotesque staircase on the right, and the clerk's desk below (the cornice of the sedilia is seen within the stair balusters), the Royal arms and the flags of the Camberwell Volunteers, a candelabrum hanging from the tie-beam, Mistress Bowyer's altar-piece and panelling "of brown oak," and some curious festooning of real or painted curtains over the apse. Some monuments and a hatchment also appear. Even the matting on the central gangway is carefully drawn, and the beadle's silver-topped staff, inscribed

ST. GILES'S, CAMBERWELL,

attached to that functionary's state pew in the foreground. It is altogether a typical old church interior of the early nineteenth century.

A word as to the exterior views. In that from the N.E.,* dated 1797, the apse with its curiously steep roof

* From an unpublished water-colour in the Petrie Collection belonging to Mr. Edgar Sharpe of Reigate.

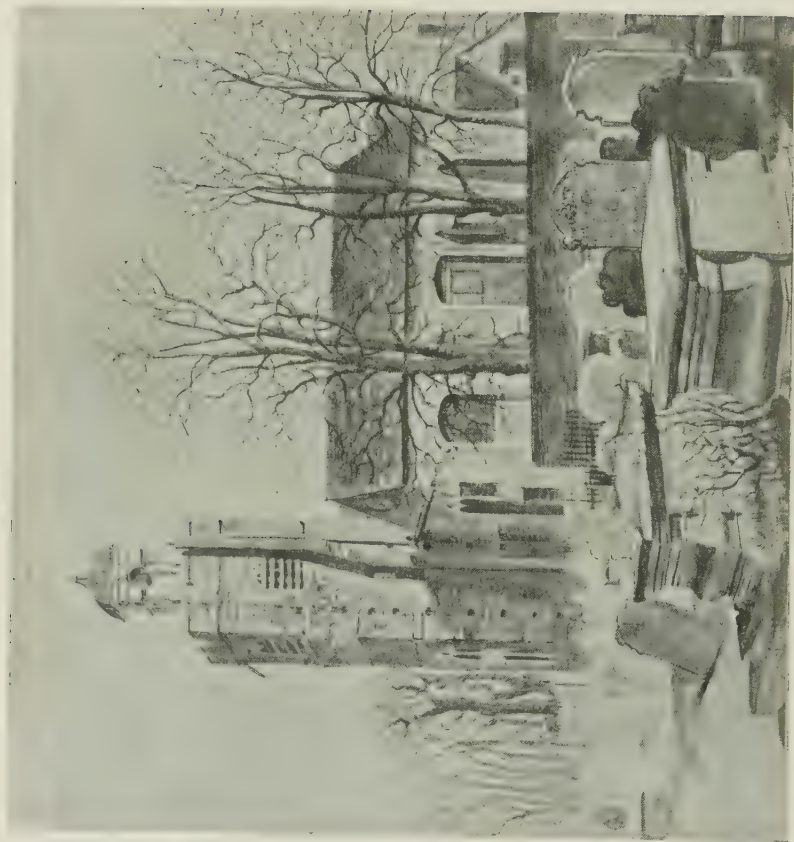
is shown, together with the E. and N. windows of the St. Nicholas' Chapel, both retaining the original tracery; and the rood-stair turret, with an external door, blocked by a stone slab, giving access to the vault of the Muschamps, Bonds, etc., under the chapel. A doorway on the inside, at a higher level, served the primary purpose of the rood-stair. Westward are the two windows of the N. aisle, bereft (perhaps in the 1703 beautifying) of their tracery, which was probably of the same design as that in the Chapel; the porch, with its pointed segmental door-head under a square label, and traceried bargeboard; and the tower, showing over the aisle roof. The drawing is studiously correct save in this last item, wherein it departs so markedly from the other 18th century views as to suggest that the artist finished it from memory. The inaccuracies are, the omission of the band of chequer work beneath the battlements, the windows being shown with square, instead of segmental, heads, and in the shape of the cupola. The traceried windows of the chapel, on the other hand, are correctly drawn. Peak's view, of c. 1758,* shows wooden tracery in the two windows of the N. aisle and stone tracery in the Chapel and W. window of the aisle, as also in the apse.

The view from the S.W. came under my notice through the kindness of Mr. Powell, of Denmark Hill, to whom it was brought for sale. It was finally bought by the Free Library in the Peckham Road, where it is

* Published in "The Ecclesiastical Topography of Surrey," 1819. The copper-plates for this, published without letterpress, were made some sixty years previously, according to Allport.



ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, FROM THE N.E., 1797.



ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, FROM THE S.W., BEFORE 1886.

now exhibited, and Mr. Snowsill, the courteous Librarian (now retired), most kindly allowed me to photograph it. It is a remarkable drawing, considering the date when it was made, which internal evidence fixes at any time before 1786, when the S. aisle was pulled down for extension.

It agrees with a rude early drawing (of about the same date, but if anything somewhat older, reproduced by Allport) in showing three buttresses to the S. aisle—one at the S.W. angle placed diagonally—a round window, glazed and barred, in its W. gable, below which was a two-light window with a pointed arch, in which the stone mullion and tracery apparently remained; in the S. wall two large segmental headed windows, like those in the N. aisle void of tracery, and eastward of these a single-light opening having the appearance of a thirteenth century lancet, clumsily widened, but retaining its pointed head and label. The blocked S. doorway, which appears in Allport's drawing, is hidden in this one by a piece of churchyard wall. Note the old sundial on the S. face of the tower.

This drawing gives us a good idea of the close proximity to the East end of the Grammar School, founded in 1615 by the Rev. Edward Wilson, and which now flourishes on a greatly enlarged scale on a new site farther east. Some of the table-tombs, so carefully drawn, in the foreground are still to be seen in the churchyard. A brick wall running from N. to S. is also shown, dividing the western part of the churchyard from the eastern, and marking, as I suppose, the line of the present flagged and railed-in pathway through it. The original burial

ground was quite small in extent and consisted of an oblong plot, with most of the open ground on its northern side. To this was added a strip to the S. and W., in 1717, the gift of Mrs. Jane Cock, "for her love of the church." This is described as "a piece or parcell of ground, taken out of the close or parcell of land called the vineyard." The wall shown in the drawing is the eastern boundary of this extension, which made the plan of the churchyard  shape. In 1803 a further strip was tacked on to this inverted ; and again, in 1825, a large addition was made to the eastward of both extensions, the wall was pulled down, and the whole churchyard became an oblong, with its greatest length from N. to S., instead of, as originally, from E. to W.

The churchyard path is clearly shown in early views and maps. Peak's view even shows a stile at the southern entrance to the churchyard*: and there seems always to have been a right of way across what is now Camberwell Grove from Grove Lane, and thence to Denmark Hill (or the High Street, as it was anciently), bearing the time-honoured title of Love Walk, and thence again to that other ancient thoroughfare, Coldharbour Lane. This old-established chain of paths cut off a very considerable corner. Love Walk, it is interesting to note, is still partly bounded on its southern side by a very fine and massively coped boundary wall of red-brown

* Path and stile are shown with great exactitude in the delightful "View of Camberwell from the Grove," published in Harrison's *History of London*. There is also clearly shown the existing monument to Alderman Arnold, 1751—then comparatively new.



INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST

(Facing Page)



FOURTEENTH CENTURY SEDILIA.

(From Prosser.)

bricks, dating from 1717, which marks the northern termination of the grounds of the De Crespigny house. Very old people still living recollect a deep ditch or stream that bordered this wide path, with foot-bridges across it.

Coming now to some details of the interior of the mediæval church, we may naturally begin with the surviving relics, at present preserved in the vicarage garden, removed and built up there into a sort of summer-house, presumably by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, or with his approval, in 1841. A tablet bears the following inscription: "The sedilia, piscina and niche, together with the materials principally composing this building, are remains from the old parish church, which was accidentally destroyed by fire VII February, A.D. MDCCCXLI." We are at least grateful to Scott for preserving these relics. He allowed the old brasses to be taken away and did not save a single scrap of the monuments; but he might have put the sedilia, etc., back in the new church. It is wonderful, considering that they have been exposed to the smoke, frosts, and rains of 75 years, that they have not suffered more.

The sedilia and niches are built up within a small gabled erection composed of rubble stonework and flints from the destroyed church, with a tiled roof. This has an arch beneath the front gable, springing from shafts with capitals and bases, which arch may represent a feature from the ruined building, though the stones composing it appear to be mostly or all modern Bath. Over it, under the apex of the gable, is a small trefoil-headed niche, five or six inches wide, the arch and

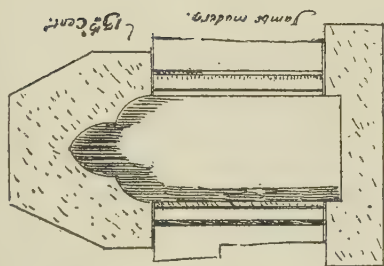
cill in firestone, the jambs, which are moulded, in Bath. This I take to be the identical image-niche, or tabernacle, of thirteenth century date, which Allport mentions as having been discovered in the space beneath the E. window of the S. aisle (inside), when that part was pulled down for the enlargement of 1825.

Within the archway, on the left, is another small niche, probably once containing an image of St. Nicholas, from the N. chapel. It is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by 1 ft. 2 in., and has a two-centred arched head, set within a rectangular moulded frame, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. "out to out."

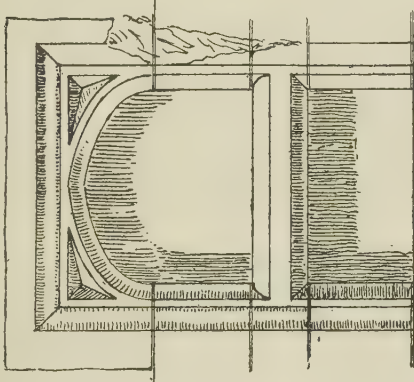
On the right is built in a similar, but larger, niche, which has obviously been a piscina-credence, as it has a bracketed bowl for the drain and a small stone shelf under the head for the cruets. No drain is now visible, and the bracket seems to have been pared down and mended in cement. The head is four-centred within a square outer moulding, as in the last described, and the date of both is plainly late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth century.

The sedilia form the back of this curious *olla podrida* of ancient relics. They date from c. 1380. It will be remembered that they were preserved behind the wainscote erected by Dame Katherine Bowyer in 1715, and happily they appear to have received little injury, either from being thus blocked up, or from the fire of 1841. I believe the upper part must always have been visible, and that only the lower six feet or so was covered by the oak panelling. The design is handsome and elabo-

Image-niche,
Lady Chapel.



Piscina-Credence,
St. Nicholas' Chapel.



St Giles's
CAMBERWELL.

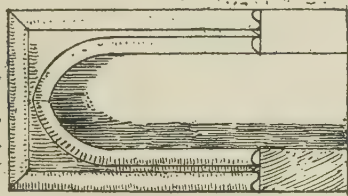
Relics from the
Mediæval Church.

Scale of Inches.

Philip St. Jackson
F.S.A.
new gate.

Plinb.

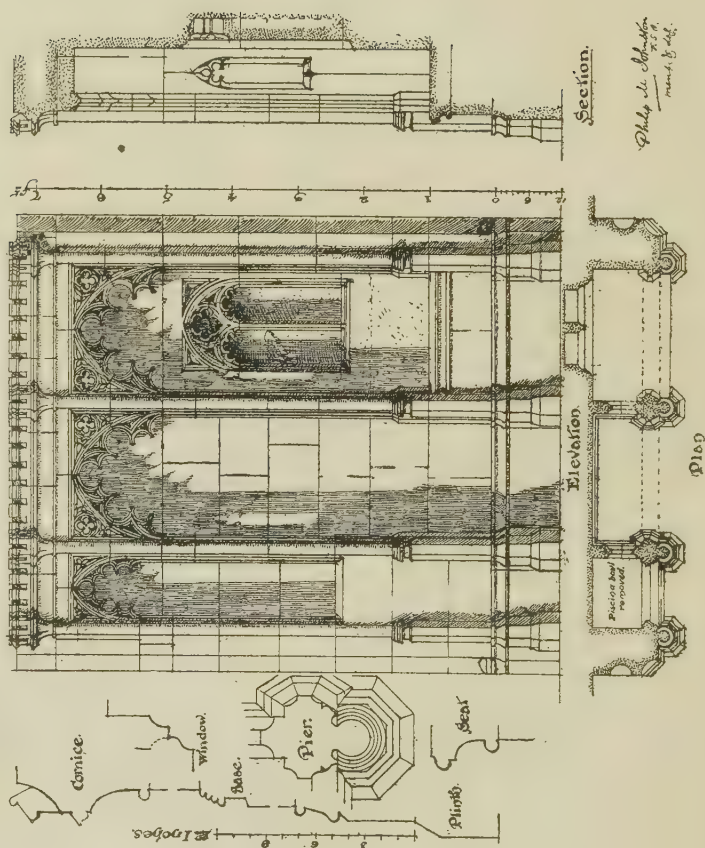
Plinb.
to
Chapel
of
St.
Nicholas.



Plan.

Image-niche

St Giles's CAMBERWELL: sedilia & piscina of c. 1380.



rate, occupying a space 8 ft. 4½ in. in height, by 5 ft. 10 in. in width, not counting the projection of the cornice and bases. This cornice is of battlementing over a hollow cove. Beneath, on the left, is a piscina-niche, 10 in. wide between the moulded jambs, and 1 ft. 1 in. within, the drain of which has been removed and a plain stone put in its place. It has a two-centred head richly feathered with delicate double cusping, and trefoils in the spandrels. The two stalls of the sedilia are separated from it and each other by shafts, which also form the external frame of the whole composition. The stalls have a width in the clear of 1 ft. 9½ in. (2 ft., about, inside), and the eastern stall is carried down to the floor, while the western has a stone seat, with a moulded edge, and for a plinth the base-moulding of the shafts. The arched heads are two-centred and double-cusped with quatrefoils and trefoils in the spandrels. In the thin partitions between the piscina and the stalls are pierced tiny arched and cusped openings of window-shape, 3½ in. wide by 1 ft. 3½ in. high in the clear. They seem too narrow to have served for any purpose except the admission of light.* More curious still is the small two-light traceried window in the back of the right-hand stall, which I have indicated on my plan as having probably formed a squint from the altar of the Lady Chapel to the high altar. It may also have been used by the priest seated in his stall to hear the confessions of a penitent approaching on the Lady Chapel side.

*Similar pierced apertures between the stalls occur in sedilia of the Early Perpendicular period in St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and other contemporary examples.

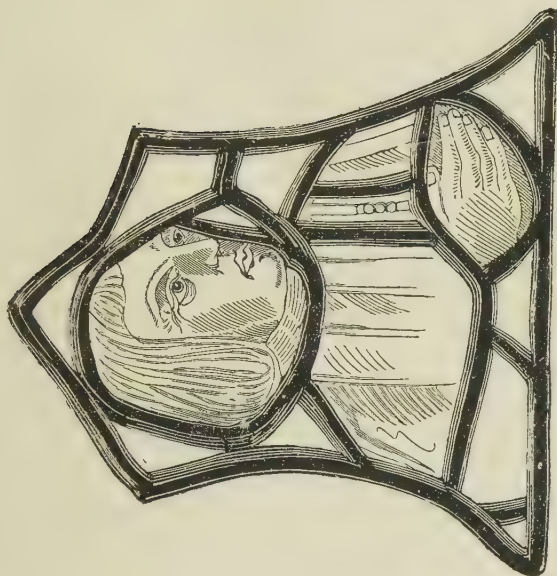
The design of this "window" consists of two circular-headed cinquefoiled lights, with a quatrefoiled circle over, within the two-centred head, outside which are spandrel-pieces, to make out the square form which the builders of the period seem always to have affected. The tracery is worked on a hollow moulding, and the outer opening has one of ogee section, which mouldings figure also in the slender piers between the stalls. Though now blocked, the openings must originally have been pierced through to the Lady Chapel.

The eastern of the sedilia-stalls may have had a wooden stool for use during Mass.

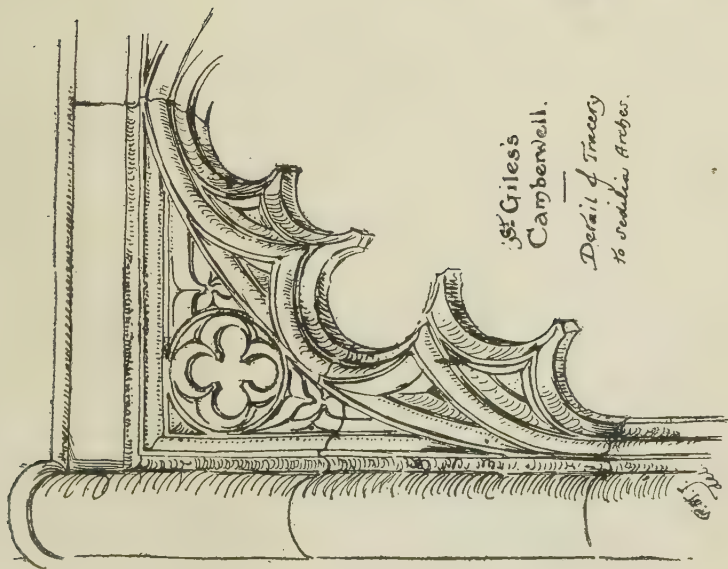
It is possible that other relics of the mediæval church may be incorporated in the mass of old stonework that enshrines the sedilia, etc., and if, as there is now reason to hope may soon be done, the whole can be taken to pieces, to restore these long-banished features to the church, other things, long forgotten, may come to light. In the half-buried rockeries that surround the wilderness in this part of the garden there may also be moulded and wrought stonework from the former church.

Ancient wills give us the following:—

Richard Skynner (whose brass is still in the church), under date 1492, gave eight pence for a light before the Holy Cross (i.e., the Rood, or Crucifix, on the chancel screen), and the like sum for one before the image of St. Giles, which would be somewhere near the high altar. He also bequeathed eight pence for a light to stand before the image of St. Nicholas in the N. chapel. This image probably stood in the small niche above described.



FRAGMENT OF MUSCHAMP WINDOW.



St Giles's
Camberwell.

Detail of Tracery
to wedgie Arch.

John Henley, or Hendley, of Peckham, who died in 1514, directs that his body be interred here, bequeathing to the high altar the sum of 3 shillings and 4d.

Sir Edmund Bowyer in his will of 1st July, 1626, directed that he should be buried in Camberwell Church, "with a tomb of alabaster or white marble and jet" . . . to be placed "between the chancel and our Lady's Chapel" (showing that the old name was still in use), "where Mr. Scott is buried, in the place where the holy water stood." Is there in this last direction a touch of affection for the old Faith—a pleasing suggestion of sentiment or superstition? In any case, there can have been no holy water stoup, properly so called, anywhere near, and it is curiously characteristic of the altered days that the good Knight should have so described a piscina. In the succeeding century stoups and piscinas were commonly confounded.

Somewhere in private possession to-day are various parts of the painted glass that in the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries still remained in three of the windows. Allport records the existence, down to the alterations of 1825-8, of an episcopal mitre and crosier, between the initials **R** and **W**, in the window over the altar in the apse. They probably refer to Bishop Richard Fox, of Winchester (1500-1528), and to the works of re-building that were evidently going on at about this time. Possibly he was a contributor.

Mr. S. J. Lilley, of Peckham, is stated by Allport to have had in his possession parts of the fine glass that down to 1797 ornamented the East window of the St. Nicholas Chapel. This glass, of which Allport gives us

careful coloured drawings, commemorated the Muschamp family, and in the precatory inscriptions were the dates 1520 and 1528, applying respectively to William Muschamp, the donor, and Agnes (née Scott) his first wife. The family was one of great antiquity, probably going back to the Norman Conquest. Henry I gave the barony of Wollover, Northumberland, to Robert de Musco-campo, or Muschamp, from whom descended another Robert, called by Camden "the mightiest baron in all these northern parts." Male issue, however, failed, so that the name, as handed down in this chief branch became extinct. However, we meet with one Thomas Muschampe, Sheriff of London in 1464, "buried at St. Mawdlin's, in Milk-street, Cheapside,"* who bore the same arms as "William Muschamp of Camberwell." This William, according to an old pedigree in the British Museum,† "married to his 1 wife, the da: of Scott, but had no issue by her." By the "wydowe of Nynnes," his second wife, he had two sons, Rafe and John; and by his third spouse, who is described as "da: of Harman," four more, viz., Richard, Edward, Thomas, and Christopher, which last removed to Carshalton, was made baron of the exchequer, and died in 1579.‡ Richard remained at Peckham, and his son, grandson, and great grandson, all named Francis, are described as of Peckham. Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of one Louday, or Loveday, was a citizen and goldsmith of London. His elder daughter, Jane, married, firstly, Thomas Crymes, citizen and

* Harl. MSS. 1464, 152.

† Quoted by Allport.

‡ Lysons, I, 98.

haberdasher, of London, and, secondly, Sir Thomas Hunt, of Lambeth Dene, Knight. This lady, who died in 1604, was commemorated by a monument that perished in the fire. The younger, Susan, married Henry Tapperfield, citizen and merchant of London.

In the upper part of the tracery of this window were four angels, *minus* their wings, bearing shields of arms. These figures were innocently dubbed "the Four Evangelists" by Allport. In the cinquefoiled heads of the three lower lights had been three other angels, also bearing heraldic shields. Two of these also had been mutilated and clumsily patched in the 17th or 18th century, and the central one was entirely missing in 1797. Below, in the main body of the left-hand light, was the upper part of a large figure of St. Katherine, crowned, with her wheel; while in the right-hand light was the bust of another female saint, who may have been St. Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read.

Below were groups of the sons and daughters of William Muschamp with two of his wives and, perhaps, himself: and, in addition to a number of jumbled up fragments of more than one date, there were in the centre light, between the two saints, the arms of Sir James Bond, with the date 1672*; he seems to have acquired by purchase the house and lands of the Muschamps at Peckham.

* Aubrey's notes of Camberwell must have been made earlier than this date, because he describes the figures in the window as perfect; and also gives in their entirety the precatory sentences on the brasses now erased. He gives the number of Muschamp's daughters as ten. Dysons' drawing shows ten, or perhaps eleven, sons.

The East window of the chapel had a precatory inscription, imperfect even when Aubrey saw it in the end of the seventeenth century, which Allport would read as follows, giving the missing words in Roman type:—

ORATE PRO BONO **statu Wil'mi Muschamp**
Armigeri et Agnetis UXORIS **eius**
Anno Domini mccccxx.

The same inscription was repeated in the North window, save that the word **consortis** was put instead of UXORIS, and the date, in later Arabic numerals, was 1528.

In the N. aisle (or chapel) window, N. wall, were other and later shields relating to the Muschamps, Welbecks, Appletons, and Harmondes.

A *Musk-cat* figured prominently in the arms borne by the Muschamps. The name was pronounced "Mus Kamp," and heraldry could not resist the conceit of dragging in the Tibetan quadruped.

Besides the glass in the E. window of the St. Nicholas Chapel and the shields of arms that remained in the N. window of the same chapel, which related to the alliances of the Muschamp family and to Sir Thomas Bond, who came into possession of their estates in about 1670, there appear to have survived into the nineteenth century sundry other armorial and other fragments of glass, one in a window of the N. aisle having the date 1639, with the name **Harmonde** referring to the Harman, or Harmonde, family, connected with the Muschamps by the marriage of William Muschamp to Elizabeth Harman, as his third wife.

Of the monuments that the church contained none but the brasses (or some of them) survived the fire of 1841, and these brasses were not only divorced from their stone or marble slabs, but passed into private possession.* At the time of writing (November, 1915) several groups of children and some heraldic shields are still missing from the church, and it is much to be desired that those who retain them should restore them to their proper home.

In 1884 the brasses that had come into Mr. Acock's possession, which comprised the most important, and which had been let into the wall of the vestry for preservation, were now suitably fixed to the backs of the choir-stalls, the palimpsests being very properly set in hinged oak frames, so that both sides could be inspected. From the old histories, and in particular from Steele's MS. printed with this paper; the original positions of the brasses and monuments, together with other particulars concerning them and the brasses that had been lost between about 1700 and 1841, can be ascertained with some degree of certitude.

My friend Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., in his valuable "List of Monumental Brasses in Surrey," published in the "Collections" of the Surrey Archæological Society, Vol. XXVI, p. 2, says: "The brasses themselves are now in a very bad state of preservation, and are being gradually eaten away by corrosion." This, of course, is due to the sulphur and condensation generated by the gas and the fumes of heating, together with the alkalis

* Most of them were in the hands of Mr. Thomas Acock, a builder of Denmark Mill, who restored them to the church in 1883.

produced by human breath. It seems very desirable that steps should be taken to ensure the better preservation of such valuable relics.

It is somewhat remarkable that, considering the number of ancient and important families having lands and houses within the parish, there should be no record of any monument or brass earlier than the latter part of the fifteenth century. One would give much to know whether, in the excavations for the new church after the fire, any stone coffins, slabs, or other monumental remains of the twelfth, thirteenth, or later centuries came to light, and what was done with them.

The brasses remaining are as follow:—

1. To Mighell (Michael) Skinner, gent, 1497. He is shown in a civilian's gown having close sleeves, bordered and faced with fur, with conjoined hands in a posture towards the left, his hair falling over his shoulders, and wearing large round-toed shoes. At foot is an inscription 12 inches by 2½ inches, in three lines of black letter, of which the last clause has been partially erased:

**Hic iacet Mighell Skenner Gen'osus qui
obiit xiii^o die Nou^{br} Anno dñi millmo cccc
lxxvii Cuius anime p'piciet^r deus Amen.**

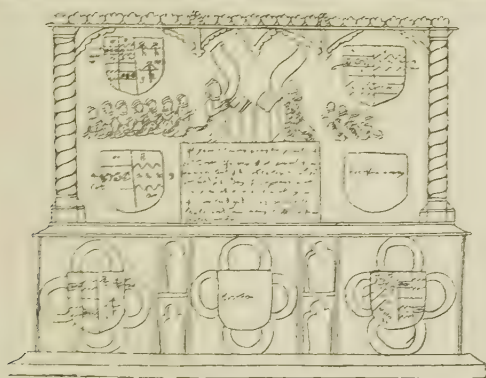
This figure is 13½ inches in height, and is now fixed to the back of the second stall on the south of the chancel. It was anciently, as noted by Aubrey (I, 176), in the nave, "at the entrance into the chancel," and it still remained in the nave up to 1841, "though at some remove from its original position" (Allport, p. 125).

This Michael was one of the younger sons of Richard Skinner, commemorated in the following brass.

2. Richard Skinner, who died January 3rd, 1407, according to the inscription, in which, however, there is an obvious error for 1492, in which year his will was proved. The small headless figure, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is all that remains. He is in civilian costume, and kneels in his fur-lined gown, with conjoined hands, facing his wife, according to the original disposition of the brass, restored in Mr. Mill Stephenson's plate, which he kindly permits me to reproduce. Behind the man stood a group of five sons, and behind the lost effigy of his wife were five daughters, all in long gowns, the sons with hanging sleeves, the daughters with close-fitting, following the fashions of the male and female parents. The wife's figure was in existence in Aubrey's time, i.e., as late as about 1700; and Allport (p. 130) writes: "The effigy of Agnes with those of her children, and the inscription, were removed while the church was under repair in 1807; and the first, through some culpable neglect on the part of the proper authorities, seems never to have been replaced."

The brass in its original state seems, from Allport's drawing of the indents,* to have included, above the figures of man and wife, a representation of the Blessed Trinity, or of Our Lord displaying the Wounds, to which ascend precatory scrolls from their mouths.

* Also given in Prosser's work, "A Short Historical and Topographical Account of St. Giles Church, Camberwell," published in 1827, in which are engravings of the other brasses also.



FIGS. 1 AND 2.

Right and left were shields, of which the dexter was charged with the arms of Skinner (*Gules*), *three cross-bows (or)*, while the sinister bore the wife's arms, those of Leigh of Ridge, county of Chester (*Gules*), *a cross engrailed (argent)*; and a small tablet above was inscribed, "Legh de riggt in comm. Cestria." These are given in the herald Nicholas Charles' sketch of the brass.* The brass, which was mural, according to Aubrey (I, 170) adjoined the "altar monument" of John Scott and wife, 1532, on the north side of the chancel—i.e., it was on the wall to the eastward of it; probably it had been at one time an "altar monument" also. In one of the later "beautifyings," Allport tells us, it had been "translated" to a "telescopic distance overhead, and in the darkest nook the church afforded."

Richard Skinner's will, of December 31st, 1492, proved by his widow Agnes on the 6th of February following, describes him as of Peckham, and desirous of being buried in the church of Camberwell, "*in australi cancella ibidem supra gradum eiusdem cancella*." Among his bequests are various sums to the church and for maintaining lights to burn before the altars. He leaves to his daughter Joan certain woodland at Thurst (= The Hurst),† and 200 sheep, "the best of all my sheep": and he constitutes his sons William (whose brass is lost) and Michael (whose brass is described under No. 1) his executors, together with Agnes his wife, and leaves the residue of his estate between these

* British Museum, Lansdowne MS., 874, fo. 59, modern numbering.

† The Wood of Bredynghurst, or Bredynghurst, in Peckham. Alas! where is it now?

and his daughters. Mr. Stephenson conjectures from the heraldic evidence that Agnes Skinner was a Leigh of Ridge, county of Chester, and possibly a daughter of Jenkin Leigh of the Ridge, who died in 1453, by Alice, daughter and heir of John Alcock of the Ridge. Agnes survived her husband seven years, dying on March 5th, 1499, and the brass seems to have been engraved to her order in that year.

3. Effigies of John Scott, one of the barons of the exchequer, and his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Richard Skinner, with groups of four sons and seven daughters. In its perfect state this monument consisted of a table-tomb used as an Easter Sepulchre having a tester-canopy, and the brasses were fixed to a wall slab of grey marble in the background of the upper part. This monument was set against and partially recessed into the North wall of the chancel, exactly opposite to the sedilia. All except the slab with the brasses had disappeared long before Allport's recollection, and the slab had been "sky-ed" like other ancient monuments, to make way for modern memorials.* But, besides the notice by Aubrey (I, 169),—"in the chancel on the north side, is a rais'd monument, whereon plates of brass,"—we fortunately have a sketch of the tomb in its perfect state by the herald, Nicholas Charles (Lansdowne MS. 874, fo. 60), of which Mr. Stephenson's cut, here reproduced (Fig. 2), gives a clear idea of the

* I think the tomb must have been dismantled when Mrs. Katherine Bowyer put up her altar-piece and wainscoted the chancel, in 1715. Steele's account, written in that year, speaks of the tomb as a thing of the past.

design. In the lower part are three quatrefoils enclosing shields, separated by niches in two tiers. The shields right and left repeated the coats on the brasses, viz. (dexter) Scott quarterly with Bretynghurst impaling Skinner; and (sinister), Azure, *a chevron between three owls, argent*, for Appleyard, impaling Scott quarterly with Bretynghurst. John Scott's eldest daughter Elizabeth is said to have married a man with this picturesque patronymic. The shield in the central quatrefoil is marked in Charles' sketch "Brockon" (broken) from which we may surmise that it bore a "superstitious picture," rather than heraldry. Besides the twisted columns at the outer angles, the canopy had a Tudor flower brattishing and three drop-arches with pendants between.

The brass (now attached to the fourth choir-stall on the S.) in its perfect state consisted of the effigies of John Scott and his wife, kneeling on tasselled cushions, set on a pavement of square tiles, at faldstools of linen-panelled work, on which are placed open books. His face is clean-shaven, and the hair, which is parted in the middle, is worn long and clubbed, according to the prevailing fashion. He wears a collar of mail beneath a breastplate of overlapping plates, ridged in front, with shoulder-pieces having straight guards, small elbow-pieces and brassards. A long skirt of mail falls over the thighs, over which are the unusually short taces of three lames, and two tuiles of modest dimensions hang from the lowest lame. The legs are encased in the usual plate armour, with small knee-pieces, and the feet, now mutilated, have round-toed sabbatons with

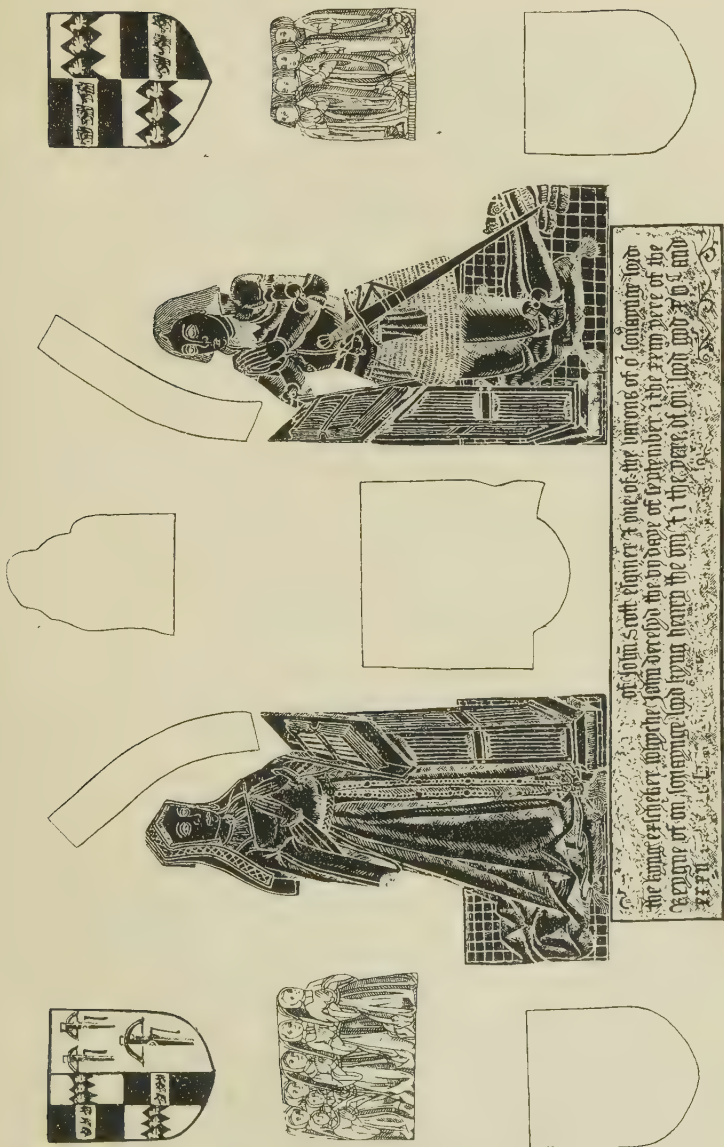


FIG. 3.

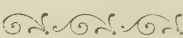
gussets of mail at the insteps, and rowel spurs. Suspended from the narrow sword-belt which encircles the waist is a long sword, having a large pommel and quillons, but no dagger is shown.

Above them, in the centre, was either Our Lady of Pity or a Trinity, and scrolls from husband and wife contained precatory sentences addressed thereto, such as "Jesu, mercy," "Lady, help."

Elizabeth, his wife, wears a pedimental head-dress, or "Paris hood," with ornamental lappets in front, an under-gown with tight sleeves, apparently pleated, and frilled at the wrists, an upper gown, cut square at the neck to show her gathered partlet, and having short hanging sleeves of full cut. From her waist-girdle depends a long rosary. The group of seven daughters kneeling behind, now missing, were in costume miniature editions of the mother: while the four sons behind their father were habited in doublets and gowns, open at the neck to show their pleated shirts. The gowns have long false sleeves, through slits in which the arms are thrust.

On the dexter side at the top was a shield bearing the arms of Scott quartered with Bretynghurst and impaling Skinner; *Gules, three crossbows, or*. The lower shield bore Scott impaling Bretynghurst; its companion at the bottom is shown in Nicholas Charles' sketch of 1611, but marked "brocken away." The upper sinister shield, given by Mr. Stephenson from an extant rubbing, bore the arms of Scott, Quarterly, I and IV, *Argent, on a fess, sable, three boars' heads couped, or*, for Scott; II and III, *Azure, on a fess, in-*

dented argent, three martlets, gules, for Bretynghurst. Between the principal figures was another device—perhaps an achievement of arms—of which no record has been preserved; and beneath is the still existing four-line inscription, black letter, in raised lettering, of which the precatory clauses at the commencement and end have been entirely erased. Replacing in Roman type these clauses, it reads:—

OF YOUR CHARITE P'Y FOR THE SOULLE
 of John Scott esquier & one of the barons
 of ou^r son'aynge lord the Kyng' exschequer
 whyche John decesyd the vii daye of sep-
 tember i xxiii yere of the reygne of ou^r
 son'aynge lord Kyng henry the viii & i the
 yere of ou^r lord god xv^o and xxxii* ON WHOS
 SOULLE GOD HAVE M'CY AND ON ALL
 CHRISTIAN SOULES, AMEN. 

This John Scott, who lived in the old manor house that stood at the foot of what is now Camberwell Grove,† was a son of William Scott by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of . . . de Bretynghurst. He was of the Inner Temple, and in the records of that Inn mention of his name frequently occurs.‡ He was summoned to parliament from 1505 to 1529, when he appears with the title

* The date is wrongly given as 1535 by Steele.

† I have seen its massive foundations of bright red brick-work laid bare in road excavation.

‡ "Calendar of the Inner Temple Records," by F. A. Inderwick, Vol. I, 1896; quoted by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.

of Baron. In 1511 he was attendant on the reader and treasurer; was governor from 1514, and onwards many times till 1531. He was appointed on All Souls' Day, 1512, the next Lent reader, but was discharged of that office 11th November, 1512, on payment of a fine of £10, subsequently reduced to 100s. As Treasurer, 1510 and 1511, he appears to have acquitted himself well, bringing into the coffers of the Inn £14 6s. 8d., with no debts. He was assigned (February 9th, 1510-11) the chamber where Lucas, late solicitor to Henry VII, lay, which he continued to inhabit till after 1524-5, in which year John Hylman is admitted to share it with him. He is mentioned in 1523 as a *socius* of the Inner Temple, not holding any office in the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas or Exchequer, and is stated to have a substance of £200 (a large amount for those times, only two others among the *socii* being worth more); and his subsidy to the King was £10. The date of his patent as third baron of the exchequer is May 15th, 1528; and in 1530 we find him appointed one of the Commission to enquire into the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey in Surrey.* He was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1520. His wife Elizabeth was sister and co-heir of William Skinner, whose brass, mentioned by Aubrey, has been lost since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Of John Scott, eldest son of the Baron, who is recorded in the Herald's Visitation of 1530, who continued to reside in the family mansion, no memorial is preserved. He was, in 1548, Sheriff of Surrey, like his father before him, and was

* Rymer's "Fœdera," XIV, 402.

a Commissioner for drawing up the inventories of Church Goods under Edward VI, from which fact we must conclude that his sympathies, or interests—which in those days were much the same thing—lay with the Protestant party.

4. The figure assigned to Edward, another son of John Scott the elder, who died six years after his father, in 1538, is a curious instance of what must have been very common about that time, when the monastic houses were being plundered, and tons of brasses torn up from their stones to be sold to the dealers. In this case they did not even trouble to reverse the figure, and engrave another on the back, but the executors of Edward Scott bought, cheap, no doubt, a small brass of a nameless knight, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, in the plate armour of *circa* 1465; and even the inscription-plate, $20\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, is a palimpsest, also fifteenth century, to some other person with a blank piece brazed on. The older inscription, which is incomplete, was to one John Ratford, citizen and glover, of whom nothing more is known. It reads:

**Hic iacet Joh' Ratford Cinis et Ciroteca. . .
obiit xxix^o die mens' septembris cuius an. .**

Cirotecarius is of course "glover."*

The obverse, in which the precatory inscriptions have been only slightly erased, reads:

* Fletching Church, Sussex, has a small brass to a glover, Peter Denot, c. 1440, with simply a pair of gloves and an inscription.

Of yo charyte p'y for y^e soulle of Edward
 Scott on of y^e sonēs of John
 Scott Esquier whiche Edward decessyd y^e
 xxixth day of Septeber An^o dñi
 M^o cccc^o xxxviiith on whose soulle & all
 Xpen soull' Jhu hane mercy.*

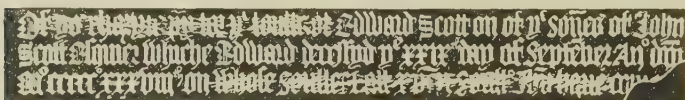


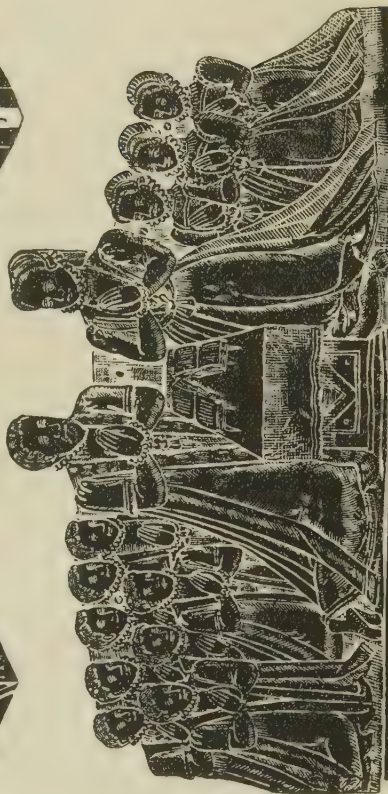
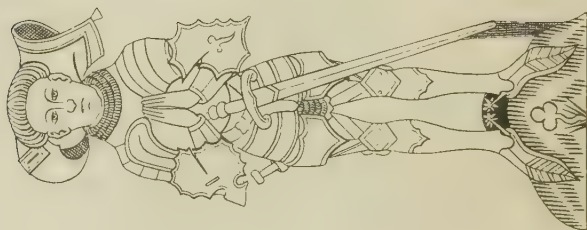
FIG. 4.

The figure made to do duty for Edward Scott, 18½ inches high, stands upon a grassy mound with a flower between his feet. The head is uncovered, with short curly hair, and the hands, which are also bare, are joined in prayer. Under the head is a helmet. The armour comprises a standard or collar of mail (which appears below at the fork of the legs), and a breastplate. The elbow-pieces, which are the distinguishing note in this fashion of armour, are monstrously exaggerated, with deep invected edges, resembling bats' wings or the fins of a fish. They are secured to the plates below by arming-points or spring-pins. The shoulder defences differ in shape, the right, or sword-arm, being protected

* The curious coincidence will be noted that the 29th September is the date on both Scott's inscription and the palimpsest.

by overlapping plates and a moton in front of the arm-pit; the left or bridle arm by a single piece fluted and ridged. The taces of the skirt are short, three only in number, but there are two large tuiles strapped to the bottom plate, having a deeply invected outline. The knee-pieces have plates below, similarly ornamented, and the feet are encased in long pointed sollerets of overlapping plates, with rowel spurs strapped over the insteps. Suspended from a narrow belt, diagonally in front, is the sword, the lower part of which is missing. The end seems to have been joined on by a piece of background to the grass at the feet, but owing to obliteration of the engraving this has been mistaken for a curved, scimitar-shaped end, and it is so represented in Allport's drawing. The handle of the dagger, which was attached to the lowermost face, appears on the left side.* (Fig. 5.)

* The illustration is from an unpublished drawing of the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., made in 1837, in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and is reproduced from Mr. Mill Stephenson's paper in "Surrey Archæological Collections," XXVI, 11. The curious military armour of this period is not as often found represented in brasses as that of the previous and succeeding fashions; the best examples are: Thomas Quartermayns, Esq., at Thame, Oxon, c. 1460; Sir Robt. Staunton, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, 1458; Wm. Stapilton, Esq., Edenhall, Cumberland, 1458; Wm. Mareys, Esq., Preston-by-Faversham, Kent, 1459; A Knight, Wappenham, Northants, c. 1460; Wm. Brome, Esq., Holton, Oxon, 1461; Wm. Prelatte, Esq., Cirencester, Gloucestershire, 1462; Thos. Cobham, Hoo, Kent, 1465; John Threel, Esq., Arundel, 1465; Nicholas Carew, Esq., Haccombe, Devon, 1469; Ralph St. Leger, Esq., Ulcombe, Kent, 1470; Rob. Watton, Esq., Addington, Kent, 1470. The fashion in its exaggerated form was short-lived, and in the next decade most of its extravagant features had passed away.



HERE LYETH BYRIED THE BODIES OF JHON BOWYAR ESQ. & ELIZABETH HIS
WIFE ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ROBERT DRAPER ESQ. THEY HAD ISSEVE 3.
SONNES AND 3. DAUGHTERS AND IOHN DIED THE X OF OCTOBER 1570
ELIZABETH AFTER MARRIED WILLM FOSTER ESQ. AND HAD ISSEVE BY HIM
ONE SONNE AND ONE DAUGHTER AND DIED THE XXVIJ. OF APRILL 1605

The original position of this brass was in the S. aisle. Aubrey and others have recorded this; and Allport adds that "it was inlaid in a large slab of grey-stone, in the upper part of which were originally two escutcheons, the indents being all that remained at the time of the destruction of the church." These indents are mentioned by Steele, but the escutcheons had been lost before Nicholas Charles sketched the brass in 1611. The figure and inscription are now fixed to the first choir stall in the N. of the chancel.

5. This brass and the next to be described are so similar that they must have come from the same hand. This is the more certain as John Bowyar, or Bowyer, and Mathye Draper were brothers-in-law, Bowyer marrying, as his epitaph tells us, "Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Robert Draper, father of Mathye, or Matthew.

John Bowyar died 16th October, 1570, and his widow married William Foster, Esq. She had had eight sons and three daughters by the first, and, with truly Elizabethan fecundity, presented her second husband with two more—a son and daughter. She died thirty-five years after her first husband, in 1605, and this fact explains the difference between the inscription in this brass and that belonging to Draper's, this being in Roman caps, while the other is in black letter. Obviously, after Elizabeth Foster (formerly Bowyer) died her second husband or their children removed the inscription plate set up with the brass in 1570, which was in black letter, and put the present one in its place. John Bowyer, son of John Bowyer, was born at Shepton

Beauchamp, Somerset, his mother being Joan, daughter and heiress of Wm. Brabant of Bruton, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Richard Boys. He married firstly Anne Jenes, on April 29th, 1540, and secondly, June 17th, 1550, the lady who appears with him on the brass. This lady mourned his decease nearly two years, marrying Wm. Foster on September 9th, 1572.

Bowyer and his wife are represented kneeling on tasselled cushions at a table, on which are open books. He has short hair, beard and moustaches, and wears a furred gown, the sleeves of his doublet, which pass through it, being covered in front from the shoulders to the elbows by full lappels, from which depend long strips or false sleeves at the back. At his wrists and neck are frills. The eight sons kneeling behind are miniatures of their father. The wife has a bodice or under-gown with close sleeves puffed at the shoulders, an over-gown, open in front, fastened at the waist by a scarf tied in a bow. Round her neck is a ruff, and on her head a Paris hood, with lappets falling behind. The three daughters are similarly attired, but with pleated linen head-dresses. (Fig. 6.)

The inscription is as given on the accompanying illustration, and in Steele's account, where also is a sufficiently accurate description of the armorial bearings on the dexter and sinister shields and the central achievement. The latter alone remains, but separated from the brass itself. The plate on which are the effigies measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $10\frac{1}{4}$, the inscription $20\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, the achievement $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$, and the shields $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Nicholas Charles' sketch and Prosser's engraving show the original Sussex marble (?) frame of the brass.

6. The Draper brass, except that there are no children and that the inscription is the original black letter, is so exactly like that of the Bowyers that the figures of Matthee and his wife Sence (or Cynthia), *née* Blackwell, need not be described. The inscription and heraldry are given in Steele's account. The achievement and dexter shield are missing, but are supplied in the illustration from extant rubbings. The sinister shield, divorced from the figures, is now fixed to the back of the first stall on the S. of the modern chancel, the brass itself being on the sixth stall. The extreme width of the plate containing the figures is 17 inches, and its height $10\frac{1}{4}$; the inscription is $18\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the achievement $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$, and the shields are $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$. The original stone or marble frame corresponded to that of the Bowyer brass, like which it had been translated to a darkened space overhead when Allport wrote.

Robert Draper, the father, was page of the jewel office to Henry VIII, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Fyfield, alias Lowe, of Camberwell. Matthew, his son, married Sence, daughter of William Blackwell, town clerk of London. "It is remarkable," writes Mr. J. G. Nicholls, F.S.A., in a paper on "Bowyer of Camberwell,"* "that we find them going through the wedding ceremony twice. This evidently arose from the religious changes in the first year of Elizabeth. Mathyor describes the earlier ceremony: it took place

* "Surrey Archæological Collections," III, 221, note.

on the 30th May, 1559, in the parish of St. Andrew in the Wardrobe, where they were married in Latin and with mass: 'and after mass they had a bride-cup, and cakes, and hypocras, and muscadell, plenty to everybody.' The company then went unto Master Blackwell's place to breakfast, and after that there was a great dinner. A fortnight later (13th June, 1559) the marriage is entered in the register of Camberwell, where we may presume it was re-solemnized, more quietly, with Protestant rites."* Matthew Draper died 21st July, 1577, without issue, his wife having pre-deceased him. The entry of her burial is recorded in the Camberwell register on August 24th, 1571.

7. A black letter inscription and shield of arms for Margaret, daughter of Matthew Keleate, or Relett, gent., and wife of John Dove, 1582. On the reverse of the inscription is a palimpsest of a marginal inscription, and on the reverse of the shield is part of a large figure subject, both of Flemish workmanship of early sixteenth century date, and probably from the same memorial. The fragment of inscription is a portion of the right-hand outer border, or frame (top corner) within which the main subject was enclosed. This bears on curved scroll the words : **bis . vino - menſe - ſecund'**, and between the curves figures of two monks as "weepers," on a background of foliage.† (Fig. 8.) The reverse of the shield is apparently part of the bottom left-hand corner enclosed by this border. It shows a piece of

* "Diary of Henry Machyn" (Camden Society, I.S., XLII), p. 199.

† Cf. a Flemish border, also a palimpsest, at Margate.



Here lyeth buried the body of Mather Draper
Esquier who was married unto Sence Blackwell
Daughter of William Blackwell of London Esquier
and dyed without issue the xxi daye of July in
the yere of our lord god 1577.



FIGS. 7 AND 8.

tilled pavement in perspective, part of the shaft and base of a Renaissance canopy, and a naked foot with the end of some hanging drapery, possibly part of a shroud. (Fig. 9.)



FIG. 9.

On the obverse of these are (a) a black letter inscription in five lines (16½ by 5 inches);

Here lyeth buried the Body of Margaret Dove wyfe to John Dove daughter of Matthew Keleatt of Surrey Gentelman and had Issue by the said John v soynes ayd iiij Daughters & deceased the xxii daye of Aprill Anno domini 1582.

(b) The arms of Dove, *Fer chevron, azure, and, vert, three doves with wings spread, argent, beaked and legged, gules; impaling Keleatt, argent, on a mound, vert, a boar, passant, sable.*

This memorial was anciently (Aubrey) "on a blue stone westward of" Mighele Skinner's brass, "at the entrance into the chancel." On the same stone was an earlier inscription, now lost, to be noted later.

8. Inscription to Thomas Muschamp, gent., 1637, in nine lines of Roman capitals on a plate measuring 22 by 11 inches.

HERE LYETH BVRIED YE BODY OF THOMAS MVSCHAMP
GENT: YONGEST SONE OF FRANCIS MVSCHAMP ESQ. HE
MARRIED ELIZABETH THE DAUGHTER OF THO-
MAS NAYLER OF STANDISH IN THE COVNTY OF
LANCASTER GENT: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN
CERTAINE HOPE OF A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTION THE
THIRD DAY OF MAY ANNO DOMINI 1637.

FOR WHOSE PIOVS MEMORIE ELIZABETH HIS LOVING WIFE CAVSSED THIS
MEMORIALL FOR HIS REMEMBRANC.

The shield, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bears Quarterly, I and IV *or, three bars, gules*, for Muschamp; II and III, *argent, on a chevron, gules, between three lozenges, sable, as many martlets, or*, for Welbeck.

The shield and inscription are noted by Aubrey as "on the north wall, on a plate of brass in a marble, in the north ile." They are now fixed to the third choir stall on the north side.

The following brasses are recorded by Aubrey and others as existing when they wrote. Some had disappeared before the fire.

(9) William Skinner, gent., 1498, and Isabel his wife, with inscription at foot. Aubrey (I, 171) says: "In brass on a gravestone, at the foot of the chancel, under the portraiture of a man in a gown, and a woman, is this inscription":

"Hic iacet Willielmus Skeinor generosus et
Isabella uxor eius qui quidem Willielmus obiit ii

die mensis Augusti An. dñi 1498. Quorum animabus propicietur deus Amen."

This William was the eldest son of Richard Skinner above mentioned (brass No. 2). The brass must have disappeared or been covered over soon after Aubrey saw it, as there is no mention of it in Steele's account of 1715.

(10) Thomas Stacey, M.A., vicar, 1527; also Wiliam Benson and Matthew Thomson, chaplains to Thomas Stacy, Aubrey says (I, 178): "On a plate of brass, which Dr. Parr, late minister of Camberwell* shew'd me, taken formerly out of the church, is this inscription":

"Of your charity pray for the soule of Master Thomas Stacy master of art late vicar of this church who deceased the 26 day of Marche the yere of our Lord 1527. And for the soule of William Benson and Sir Mathew Thomson chapelenyes to the said Master Thomas Stacy on whose soules Jesu have mercy."

Allport preserves for us (p. 127) a sketch of an incident of a priest's figure in academics, with two precatory scrolls issuing from his mouth, one on either side, in a slab which, prior to 1841, remained on the pavement near the chancel, and which he conjectures to have

* Dr. Richard Parr died 2nd November, 1691. Therefore Aubrey must have seen the inscription prior to that date. As Dr. Parr became vicar under the Commonwealth, in 1653, and was noted for his Calvinistic preaching, it is not improbable that his was the hand that removed the inscription, and perhaps erased the precatory clauses in the other pre-Reformation brasses. He writes himself "pastor of Camerwell" in 1688.

represented Thomas Stacy. Stacy was instituted 31st October, 1505, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Bermondsey. He resigned in 1526, on a pension of £12.

(11) Affixed to the same ledger as that on which were the shield and inscription of Margaret Dove, "on a blue stone," westward of Mighele Skinner's brass, of 1497, "at the entrance into the chancel," says Aubrey, was this inscription: "Of your charity pray for the soule of Mary Chambers the which deceased the 22 day of Dec. in the year of our lord god 1538 cujus anime propicietur deus Amen." Allport (p. 124) says that the Dove inscription was in his time "at the western extremity of the centre aisle," and that "on the same stone there was originally another epitaph [that of Mary Chambers], also in black letter. It had disappeared before the destruction of the Church, but all the flaws are still visible upon the stone which remains among the ruins."

(12) Aubrey records (I, 169), "on a gravestone westward in the north ile, on a plate of brass," the inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Lyntot borne at Horsham in Sussex* who deceased the 20 of November 1600."

Steele also records this inscription, which apparently disappeared at some time subsequent to 1715.

(13) In his "Survey of London and Westminster,"

* There are still Lyntots (or Lintots) in Horsham and elsewhere in Sussex.

II, p. 831, Robert Seymour notes "in the middle isle, before the Communion Table, the figures of a man and woman in brass, praying: the arms and inscription torn off.* By this stone, another with the figure of a child in brass, but torn off with the epitaph; only a part of the label remains, containing these words, 'Sancti Innocentes orate pro nobis.' " A child's brass, with a prayer to the Holy Innocents, whose festival is on December 28th, seems touchingly appropriate. So far as I am aware, this is the only instance of such an invocation on brass or monument that has come down to us.

Unhappily, all the stone and marble monuments of 16th, 17th and 18th century date either perished in the fire of 1841, or were not considered worthy of preservation in Scott's grand new Church. It is at least fortunate that we have excellent drawings of them in the works of Prosser and Allport, as well as transcriptions of the numerous epitaphs in the church and churchyard in Allport's and Blanch's histories, as well as in the earlier works of Aubrey, Manning and Bray, and the MS. account of Steele published with this paper.

The most important of these monuments were those to John and Bartholomew Scott, undated, but set up about the year of the latter's decease, 1609; and that to Lady Hunt, who died in 1604. The Scott monument was on the south wall of the South or Lady

* Can he be referring to the brass of William and Isabella Skinner (above described), which Aubrey says was "at the foot of the chancel"?



THE SCOTT MONUMENT.



MONUMENT TO LADY HUNT.

Chapel. It bore the inscription and heraldry recorded in Steele's account together with the kneeling figures of John Scott (the "ancient gentleman" of Steele's account), of Bartholomew Scott his son, and of Margaret, Bartholomew's third wife (widow of William Gardyner, Esq.), who, as the inscription stated, "at her owne cost, erected this Tombe to ye Happy Memorie of her beloved Husband."

On the cornice was an achievement of arms set in a circular frame. On the entablature were roses over the columns at the angles, and the latter had capitals of the composite order. Between the arches beneath the cornice was a mutilated nude infant or Cupid, and on the front of the step on which the figures were kneeling were six shields of arms—viz.: (1) Scott; (2) Beke-well; (3) Bretynghurst; (4) Welbeck; (5) Skynner, quartering Leigh of Ridge; and (6) Robins. The figures, which were of marble, and, like the rest of the monument, painted and gilt, represented John Scott, who died in 1558, with white hair and beard, in a gown with long false sleeves, kneeling on a tasselled cushion. Bartholomew, with moustache and beard, is in the plate armour of the period, with trunk hose and ruff, also kneels on a cushion facing his wife, who is habited in a close-fitting coif with a looped-over cap on top, a ruff, a stomacher, and a fully pleated gown. From the back of the neck falls a long piece of silk or stuff.

Bartholomew Scott's first wife seems to have been sixth daughter ("VI DAV." on the monument) of Archbishop Cranmer—"the right rever'd Prel: and martyr," as the inscription styles him. Needless con-

fusion has been caused by the older historians of this church reading VI DAV: as VIDVA, or Widow, with ingenious speculations as to the probable age of the lady. This Margaret was almost certainly the Archbishop's sixth *daughter*, whose first husband was one Whitchurch, printer of the Book of Common Prayer. She was probably left a widow of about thirty years of age a few years after her father's martyrdom in 1555, and seems to have married Bartholomew Scott in 1564. The inscription adds that his second wife was "Crista, the widow of Laud, Cit: of Lond°. Ye 3 and last was Marg: the widow of William Gardiner, esq., justice of peace in ye Com of Svr." The good man evidently had a partiality for widows that would have drawn down the shocked expostulations of Mr. Weller, senior!

Eastward of the foregoing was the handsome Jacobean monument of Sir Peter Scott, 1622, embellished with a broken pediment enclosing a human-faced sun, and with obelisks, black marble columns, an achievement and six coats of arms on shields. On the north wall of the chancel the same family were represented by a plain tablet to Margaret Bowles, daughter of Peter Scott.

Near the north-east corner of the North, or St. Nicholas, Chapel, high up on the north wall, was the contemporary monument of Jane, Lady Hunt, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Muschamp, of Peckham, who died in 1604. Her first husband was Thomas Grimes or Crymes, son of Richard Crymes of London. "He was a habberdasher," as Allport conjectures, "in the stricter sense of the expression, and not merely a livery-

man of that Company." Dying before 1590, he left a son, who was afterwards knighted and made justice of the peace for Surrey. His mother re-married soon after the father's death, perhaps in 1591 or 1592, when she would be about fifty. As the inscription tells us, she had two sons and three daughters by Thomas Grimes, but being of mature years when she espoused Sir Thomas Hunt she bore him no children. This monument had an achievement of arms within a scrolled circle on the cornice, beneath which were pilasters carved with fruit, flowers, and emblems of mortality, flanking a circular arched recess, and within this was the figure of Lady Hunt, kneeling on a cushion before a desk, on which was an open book. She wore a frilled hood or bonnet, with veil falling behind a tight-sleeved dress and full over-skirt.

In the N. chapel were inscriptions to Francis Muschamp, 1612, and his son Thomas, 1637.

A small alabaster tablet in the chancel commemorated Dame Ann Vernon, wife of Sir Robert Vernon, Kt., who died in 1627.

Affixed to the East respond on the North side of the nave—the west face of the chancel arch pier—was an elegant little tablet to Mrs. Joanna Vincent, who died in 1654. It is shown in Prosser's interior view.

On the North wall of the Lady Chapel at its eastern end was the monument of a friend and contemporary of the immortal Samuel Pepys—Sir Robert Waith, Paymaster of the Navy to Charles the Second, who died on October 28th, 1685. His wife had predeceased him in 1667, and his grandson and son—both

Robert—died in the year following, 1686. This rapid and tragic extinction of an honourable family is perhaps the reason for the artist's having embellished the monument with what Mr. Steele terms "two Lamenting Boys sitting on the Cornish." One may hazard a guess that Pepys, who so often visited the great John Evelyn at his house, Sayes Court, Deptford, a couple of miles or so to the North-east, would more than once turn aside to gossip with his colleague in the Navy Office, at his Camberwell or Peckham residence. The diarist, it is true, records no such visit, but then, it is right to remember that during the greater part of the period covered by the Diary Pepys and Waith were often on cool terms. Their friendship ripened later. Robert Maddockes, mentioned by Pepys, and also a Paymaster of the Royal Navy, to Charles II, William III and Queen Anne, was likewise buried here and commemorated by a tablet on the S. wall of the S. aisle.

The Bowyers, a Camberwell family of great position and long continuance, were also represented by two good late monuments on the upper part of the S. wall of the chancel. The westernmost, just above the old sedilia, was to Dame Hester Bowyer, 1665, and her husband Sir Edmund Bowyer, 1681. This is the Sir Edmund whom John Evelyn records in his diary, under date 1657, having visited "at his melancholie seat at Camerwell." "He has," writes Evelyn, "a very pretty grove of oakes; and hedges of yew in his garden, and a handsome row of tall elmes before his court."

Sir Edmund's eldest son, Anthony, who died in 1709, had a monument to the eastward of the last. It

also commemorated Mrs. Katherine Bowyer, the donor of the panelling, altar-piece, etc., who died in 1717. Several members of the Shard family, also anciently of local importance, were represented by monuments in the old church. Among the monuments that perished in the fire was at least one by Flaxman—set up in 1812—to Dr. Wanostrocht, “who superintended a large and respectable academy in this village.” It appears in Prosser’s engraving.

The monuments in the churchyard—there are none now visible to the North of the rebuilt church, all the ground on that side being turfed over, with wide gravelled paths—are very numerous to the South, West and East of the building, and the greater number belong to the first half of the nineteenth century. The older ones—table-tombs and head-stones—are in a narrow strip between the railings of the church path and the western boundary wall, and are mostly of eighteenth century dates; but in the principal part of the churchyard, to the South of the church, are also many of this period, including a curious monument to G. Arnold, Esq., Alderman of London, 1751, in which a triangular erection rests upon a circular block of grey marble, and that on a ponderous stone cist. This figures in some of the eighteenth century views.

Three of the vicars of Camberwell—Richard Parr (d. 1691), Ichabod Tipping (d. 1727), and Robert Aylmer (d. 1769)—have tombs here; as had also a very remarkable man, Sir Thomas Gardiner (d. 1632), whose monument, “of larger size than ordinary” (Lysons), bore the striking inscription—“Here lyeth buried Sir

Thomas Gardiner, Kt., the servant of Jesus Christ." The Gardiners of Peckham possessed the manor of Basyngs, and were connected by marriage with the Scotts.

The Cock family, prominent in local history through the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century, had a vault in the south-west corner of the churchyard as enlarged by the gift of Mrs. Jane Cock in 1717—i.e., close to the passage leading into the Grove. Her husband, Walter Cock, Esq., J.P. for Surrey, died in 1712; she survived till 1762. Their crest, a Cock standing, regardant, still adorns The Cock Tavern, Camberwell Green; and the stone figure is said to have originally surmounted one of the gate-piers of their mansion. The family of the De Crespignys, who have also figured largely in the later history of the parish, have vaults in the church and churchyard.

CHURCH PLATE.

The existing Church Plate is as follows:—

1. Silver-gilt Chalice.—Height $8\frac{1}{16}$ in. Diam. of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; of foot, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. Depth of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., and 4 in. internally. Weight, 14 oz. 11 dwt.

London hallmarks of 1597, or 1557.* 1. Leopard's

* There is some doubt as to this date, and the point has been raised whether the cup is not of the year 1557, in Philip and Mary's reign. The remarkable ornamentation would suit this earlier date much better than the later one. The Bowyers, Drapers or Scotts might have presented this beautiful chalice, to replace one of those taken from the church by Edward VI's commissioners. There is, unfortunately, no clearly established case of a Marian chalice to compare it with.



ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL : SILVER-GILT
CHALICE, SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

head crowned, in outline. 2. In a shaped shield the letter B between pellets. 3. Roman capital V, also in a plain sunk shield. 4. Lion passant. These marks are the same for 1557 and 1597. The date-letter being set in a shield weighs in favour of the later date, as, according to the chart in Crippes's "Old English Plate," the shield began to be used with the date-letter in 1560.

Note the V-shaped bowl and baluster stem—unlike the common form of Elizabethan Communion Cup. On the bowl and upper part of foot are incised representations of drops of blood, decreasing in size in the seven rows on the bowl, as they go downwards. The "field," in heraldic language, is semée with them.* Two shaped discs divide the stem, and there is a band of egg-and-tongue moulding on the foot, a band of somewhat similar work appearing round the collar in which the bowl is set. It is altogether a very notable and elegant piece. One wishes its history were more clear.

2. Silver-gilt Cup of 1630. This has a plain, straight-sided bowl slightly splayed at the lip. There is a plain disc in place of a knop round the upper part of the stem, which is trumpet-shaped with a vertical end. The edge of the foot is plainly moulded.

3. Silver-gilt Paten of 1630; small and plain, having a flat-based foot.

* Instead of *gouts de sang*, these mysterious engravings may possibly be intended for tongues of flame, such as those which rested on the heads of the Apostles at Pentecost. In either case it would be a remarkable symbol for post-Reformation Church plate.

4. Silver-gilt Paten of 1635 (?). As the under-side of the plate and foot bear the same incised drops of blood as are on the sixteenth century Chalice, it is quite possibly of the earlier date. The hallmarks are too imperfect to decide the point. It is small—only $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. The foot is flat and a good deal battered; the sinking is $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. The engraving of the blood-drops is mostly smaller, and they are very closely set. At some time a moulding round the rim has been pared away and almost obliterated, together with the other marks, but what may be the tail of an italic S—if such it is—would be part of the date-letter for 1635.

5. Silver-gilt Paten of 1665 ($10\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.): inscribed "The guift of Theodore Cock, Merchant,"

6. Silver-gilt Plate of 1658-77 ($10\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam.)—on rim are the arms:—A cross between four leopards' heads erased for Kingston: impaling a bend charged with three swans between as many mullets. The hallmarks are very indistinct.

7. Two Silver Flagons, of 1691.—Large tankard-shaped vessels with flat lids. The thumb-piece in each is shaped as a winged human figure. They are inscribed, "The Gift of John Byne Gen^t to the Church of Camerwell, A.D. 1691," and bear the arms:—*Arg., two bars gules, each charged with three martlets or, for Bynde. Crest, a bull's head erased.*

The donor was of the family of Bynde of Wakehurst, and later of Washington, Sussex. Members of this family and of that of Bowyer of Camberwell intermarried in the latter part of the sixteenth century.*

There are several handsome modern pieces, including a copy of the sixteenth century Chalice, made in 1844, and a jewelled chalice, presented in 1898.

* Surrey Archæological Collections, Vol. XIV, pp. 200-203.

INVENTORIES OF CHURCH GOODS.

The following are the Edwardian "Inventories of the Ornaments of the Church and the ministers thereof," extracted from the Surrey Archæological Society's "Collections," Vol. IV, pp. 49- and 153, and Vol. XXI, pp. 41-44.

The two earlier inventories (1548-9 and 1551-2), only recently discovered among the MSS. in the muniment-room at Loseley Park, are here reprinted by the courteous permission of R. A. Roberts, Esq., Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The progressive shrinkage in the items of the inventories is very significant.

It is interesting, as above remarked, to note that one of the Commissioners for Surrey was John Scott, Esq., of Camberwell, Sheriff of Surrey in 1548.

I. (1548-9.)

Thys ys the byll indentydd off all the plate, jewellys, ornamentes and bellys with in the parysche church off Camerwell made between Sir Thomas Pope Knyght, Syr Robert Curson, Knyght, John Scott, esqwyer and John Eston, esqwyer, commysysoners by commys syon appoyntede with in the hundrethe off Bryxstone in the cowntey off Surrey on the oon partye, and Robert Howman, curate off the sayd parysch, Harrye Hunt, John Monk, Thomas Edall, church wardens off the same parysche, and Harrye Henlye, John Batte, John Webstar off the same parysche also on the other partye made the xijth daye off Marche in the 3rd yeare off the rayngne of our soverayne lorde Kyng Edward the vjth.

Fyrst, a cope off crymsyn velvett embroydered with gold.

Item, a olde cope off tyssue frontydde with crymsyn velvett.

Item, ij coops off sylke frontyde with blewe velvett.

- Item, a coope off blewe sylke wrought with lyons
off golde wyer.
- Item, a vestymēt off crymsyn velvett broydered
with angels pyctowers* and flowers.
- Item, a vestymēt off whyght branched damaske.
- Item, a vestymēt off greene satyne with a crosse
off redde satyn.
- Item, a vestymēt off whyght chamlette¹ and the
crosse redde.
- Item, a vestymēt off blewe satyn and the crosse
raye.²
- Item, a vestymēt off stayned tuyke.³
- Item, ij olde tunycles off dasmaske for deacon.⁴
- Item, ij aulter clothes off stayned tuyke.
- Item, for the hyghe aulter ij clothes off bryges satyn
redde and yealow.
- Item, for the syde aulter ij clothes off bryges satyn⁵
redde and green.
- Item, vj aulter clothes off lynen to laye on the
alters.
- Item, a canapye off bryges satyn redde and blewe.
- Item, a herse clothe off blake velvett sett with
flowers.
- Item, a pyxt of latyn and the canapy off lynyn clothe.
- Item, a crosse off sylvar and gylt.
- Item, a crosse off crystalle.
- Item, ij chalyses off sylver.
- Item, iij bellys.
- Item, ij sacryng bellys.
- Item, ij sancty belles.

* Pictures.

¹ Camlet, a cloth originally made of Camel's hair.

² Striped, or "rayed."

³ Buckram: "stayned" = painted, or dyed.

⁴ Tunicles were the same as dalmatics, worn by the deacon
at Mass.

⁵ I.e. Satin made at Bruges.

Item, ij payer off orgayns.

Item, a stremer and ij baner clothes off olde sylke.

Item, a coot off crymsyn velvett for the late ymage
our Lady.⁶

Item, a branche off latyn with two bowllys belongyng
therto.

Item, ij branchys off latyn eche off them V bowllys
belongyng to them.⁷

Item, ix bowllys for the roode lyght and oon for the
paschall lyght.

Item, ij latyn candestykys.

Item, a holy water stoppe off latyn.⁸

Item, a payer off cruettes off pewter.⁹

Item, a pewter dysche to gather in for the poore
people.¹⁰

Item, a payer off cruettes off pewter.¹¹

Item, ij corporaces.¹²

Item, a howselyng towell.¹³

Item, a payer off sensowers¹⁴ and a schyppe¹⁵ off
latyn.

Item, vj cyrplesses.¹⁶

per me ROBERTUM CURSON.

per me JOHANNEM SCOTTE.

⁶ This shows that the standing image of the Blessed Virgin in the Lady Chapel had by this date been removed.

⁷ Branched candlesticks with bowls for oil or candles. The bowls in the next item stood along the rood loft.

⁸ A portable vat, made of latten, or bronze.

¹⁰ An early mention of an alms-dish.

⁹ ¹¹ Vessels to hold water for mixing the chalice and for rinsing it after Communion.

¹² A case or cover to put over the Blessed Sacrament when on the altar.

¹³ A houseling cloth or towel was spread at the place where the people knelt to receive the "housel," or sacred wafer, in the Mass, in order to catch any crumbs.

¹⁴ Censers.

¹⁵ An Incense-boat.

¹⁶ Surplices.

2. (1551-2.—It will be noted that the items are largely a repetition of the first inventory.)

This is the Inventory indented and made of all the plate, juelles, ornamentes, belles within the perysche church of Camerwell in the countye of Surrey madde betwene Sir Thomas Carden, Knyght, John Scotte, Nicholas Lee, Esquiers, comysioners by the Kynges maiestye comysion aponted within the hundrethe of Bryxtone and in the sayde countye of one pertye and Roberde Olyffe, William Godderde of the sayde pereshe one the other pertye, made the xxvth daye of September in the vj yere of thaye raynge of our soverayngne Lorde Kynge Edward the vjth.

Fyrste, a coppe of crymsone velvett imbroderyd with golde.

Item, a olde cope of tyssue frontyde with crymsone velvett.

Item, one cope of blew silke wrought with lyons of golde.

Item, a vestement of crymson velvett in broderde with angelles pectors and flowers.

Item, a vestement of whyghte branchede damaske.

Item, a vestement of greene satten with a rede satten crose.

Item, a vestement of stanede tuke.

Item, ij olde tunycles for decons of whyghte damaske.

Item, one aulter clothe of whyghte linnen.

Item, a canapy of bryges satten rede and blewe.

Item, a herse of blake velvett sett with flowers.

Item, a crosse of sylver and gylte, lij unces.

Item, ij chalyces of selver.

Item, iij bellys.

Item, a stremer, ij clothes of olde sylke.

- Item, a cotte of crymsone velvett for the image of
our Laydy.
- Item, ix bowllis for the roode lyghte and one for the
pascall lyghte.
- Item, ij latten candellstykes.
- Item, a holy watter stoppe of latten.
- Item, ij braunches of latten eche of them V flowers.
- Item, a crysmatory of powter.
- Item, a payer of sensowers of latten.
- Item, the churche wardens, Harry Hunte, John
Monke and Thomas Edalle, churchewardens
ther in the furst yere of the Kyng and so doith
contynew styl.
- Item, solde nothyng.
- Item, stollen sense the thurde yere of the reign of
our saide soveraynge Lord Kynge Edward the
vjth as hereafter folloethe
- Ferste, one cope of badken frontid with blewe
velvett.
- Item, a westement of whyte chamlett with a rede
crosse.
- Item, a westement of blowe satten and the .crose
raye.
- Item, ij aulter clothes of steyned towke.
- Item, ij aulter clothes of bryggys satten of rede and
yellowe.
- Item, ij aulter clothes of satten of bryges rede and
grene.
- Item, vj alter clothes of lynn.
- Item, vj surplyssys.
- Item, all the pypes of ij payer of organes.
- Item, a powter dysche for to gather for the power
people.

3. (1552-3.)

This inventori taken by the said juri the xiiijth of December in the year above written of all and every said parishe in the wa . . ns hereafter a soche goodes as doth or ought tapperteine the

Inprimis ij chalices of silver.

Item iij copes.

Item iiij vestmentes.¹

Item ij tunakles j aulter cloth a canapie.²

Item a herst cloth of black velvet.³

Item a crosse of silver and gilt.

Item a stremor ij clothes of old silk.⁴

Item a velvet coote for our ladye.⁵

Item ix boules and one for the pascall.⁶

Item ij latten candlestickes and a holy-water stok.⁷

Item ij braunches and a pair of censers.⁸

Item a crismatori of pewter.⁹

Item iij belles in the stple.

¹ *I.e.*, four sets of vestments for Mass, comprising chasuble, stoles, albes, girdles, amices, with their apparels, and dalmatics for deacon and sub-deacon. Sometimes, however, the term is used for the distinguishing Mass vestment alone—the chasuble.

² "Tunacles" = dalmatics, the embroidered outer vestment worn by Epistoler and Gospeller at Mass. "Albes with tunicles" are appointed in the rubric to the Communion Office of Edward VI's First Prayer-Book of 1549 for these assistant ministers. The canopy would be that suspended over the pyx.

³ This would be the hearse-cloth provided by the parish to cover the bier.

⁴ *I.e.*, a banner.

⁵ A coat for the image of the Blessed Virgin that stood in her chapel.

⁶ These bowls for oil were doubtless of brass, or latten, and stood on the rood gallery to light the images. The Paschal-candle was a large candle blessed and placed on the altar the day before Easter.

⁷ "Stok," or stock, means a pot or standing vessel.

⁸ The "braunches" were branched candlesticks.

⁹ To hold the holy oils for Baptism, Unction, etc.

M^d. Thes wer churchwardens in the first year of the Kinge's Majesties reigne that now is.

HARRE HUNT.
JOHN MUNCKE.
THOMAS EDALL.

M^d. Ther was stolen out of the said church a cope of baudkin . . vestmentes ij aulter clothes ij aulter clothes of Bridges satten ij other aulter clothes of the same vj aulter clothes of lynnyn vj surpleses all the pipis of ij pair of organs and a pewter disshe.

ROBERT OLVYER	} Sidesmen.
WILLIAM GODARD	
JOHN MONCK	} Wardens charged with the goodes.
HENRI HUNT	
THOMAS EDOLL	

M^d. Ther is dew unto the said wardens by the said chürche for monei by them laid out iij^{li}.

In the next year, 1553-4, certificates of church goods and ornaments were delivered by the Commissioners to the churchwardens of the various parishes, in which are set forth both those retained for the use of the churches and those "reserved for the King's use," or sold. The Certificate for Camberwell is as follows:

CAMBERWELL.

Wardens—John Monk, Thomas Udall, Henry Hunt.
Delyvered to the church wardens here the XIX day of May anno regni regis Edwardi vj Septimo by Sir

Thomas Cawarden Sir Thomas Saunder Knightes and John Scott Nicholas Legh and William Saunder Commissioners of our soveraigne lorde the King among others for the sales of church gooddes within the countie of Surrey these parcelles of church gooddes hereafter ensuyng.

Inprimis a challyce of	Item a herce cloth and a
silver poiz xvij oz di	cannapy cloth for the
	communion table. ¹⁰

Also remaining in there charge to the Kinges use thre grete belles and a saunce bell.

JOHN MONCK.

Receptes.

Recevid a crosse of sylver	Item a challyce without a
and gilt poiz lij oz.	cover poiz xij oz iij qrs.

Sales.

iiij vestmentes and a cope	mentes there solde
sold for xlijs iiij	for v ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d
ij copes and ij decons ¹¹ and	Lattin and brasse poiz
all the rest of thorna-	cvij ^{lb} xvij ^s .

Summa of the sales viij^{li} xiijs viij^d.

It will be seen that the Royal Robber stripped the church bare of its goods and ornaments. No mention of any vestment spared to the Church, not even a surplice, is made. A hearse-cloth "of black velvet" (as appears from the preceding Inventory) and a canopy cloth for the communion table, with a single chalice, were apparently the total salvage from the spoliation.

¹⁰ Presumably this would be the cloth formerly used as a canopy over the Pyx, in which the Blessed Sacrament was reserved.

¹¹ *I.e.*, tunics, or dalmatics, for Mass, worn by the deacon and subdeacon.

VICARS AND ADVOWSON.

The following is a list of the Vicars of Camberwell, compiled from various sources:—

1290. GEOFFREY DE WYTEBYRI.
 1301. ROGER DE HERTFORD, or Harfield.
 1318. JOHN DE BOTELESFORD.
 1322. PHILIP DE LONGLEGH.
 1331. NICHOLAS DE BESSEFORD, "clerk in Camerwell."
 1338. RALPH NORTHERN, DE BRADFORD.
 1342. RICHARD ATTE MERSH.
 1344. WALTER DE IRTON.
 1350. "THOMAS DE SUDBURY, Vicar, and John Shrympe, Chaplain in Camerwell."
 EDMUND DE BARNABY.
 John Fauconer, *Chaplain*.
 RICHARD HORLE, died 1393.
 1393. THOMAS BODENEY.
 1398. JOHN SANDWICH.
 "John Sandewych, vicar of Camberwell Church, 5 and 6 Henry V.
 THOMAS OWGHAM, died 1483.
 1483. WALTER WYLLIS.
 1505. THOMAS STACY.
 Sir Matthew Thomson } *Chaplains*.
 William Benson }
 1526. JOHN FAYRWALE.
 1544. "SIR THOMAS SHARD, pr'yste."
 ROBERT HOWMAN, "curate off the parysch," 1548-9.
 1556. RICHARD GILE.
 RAND: BECKETT.
 1577. EDWARD WILSON, founder of the Free Grammar School.
 1618. PETER DAWSON, Danson or Dansen, nephew of the founder, and one of the Governors of the Free Grammar School. He seems to have incurred the odium of the Puritan faction by protecting a "recusant" priest, and various charges were levelled at

him, such as drunkenness, even in performing Divine Service, "spending the alms of the church in liquor"; throwing the consecrated bread on the ground and bidding one of his parishioners take "it up there if she would have it"; and—the real cause of his unpopularity—reading the King's declarations and bidding defiance to Parliament.* He was dispossessed by the House of Commons, who instituted in

1643. ALEXANDER GREGORY.

1646. JOHN MAYNARD, "an orthodox godly minister," *i.e.*, a zealous Puritan. He was one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, took the Covenant, and was appointed to the Commission in Sussex for the ejection of "scandalous" ministers. His parishioners heartily disliked him, petitioning for his removal, but without success. He resigned the living later on.

1650. JONATHAN DRYDEN, "minister of Camberwell," probably a relative of the poet.

1653. RICHARD PARR, D.D. An Irishman and a strong Calvinist, but remarkable for "his moderation and peaceable behaviour." He retained the living nearly forty years, "all of which time he was esteemed a person of great piety, and of so regular and unblemished a character, that even the non-conformists' party could not pick up any thing to object against him on that account."† He had been chaplain to Archbishop Usher, and Evelyn refers enthusiastically to him as that good man Dr. Parr, "praising his pulpit oratory, by which, says Wood, "he broke up two conventicles" "in his neighbourhood: that is to say, that by his outvying the Presbyterians and Independents in his extemporaneous preaching, their auditors would leave them and flock to Mr. Parr." He is also described as "a person of generous and genteel temper, exceeding good-natured, and charitable to all sorts of people," and the Quakers of Bermondsey, which living he also held, commended him "in that he hath not thrown so many into prison as he might; nor persecuted

* Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," II, 233.

† Wood, his biographer.

dissenters that dwell within his parishes for not worshipping in the same manner, form, and way as he doth." He died in 1691, and was styled on his monument in the churchyard, "a man, in preaching constant, in life exemplary, in piety and charity most eminent, a lover of peace and hospitality, and in fine, a true disciple of Jesus Christ."

- 1691. ICHABOD TIPPING, D.D.
- 1727. ROBERT AYLMER, D.D.
- 1769. ROGER BENTLEY, M.A., another great Evangelical.
- 1795. GEORGE SANDBY, A.M.
- 1811. SIR EDWARD BOWYER SMYTH, BART.
- 1823. JOHN GEORGE STORIE, M.A.
- 1846. JAMES WILLIAMS.
- 1866. FREDERICK FESTUS KELLY, M.A.
- 1915. HUMPHREYS PEARE LINDSAY, B.A.

The advowson, originally appendant to the manor, after passing by the gift of William, Earl of Gloucester, to the Priory of Bermondsey, was given at the Dissolution by Henry VIII to Thomas and Margaret Calton; but in Mary's reign Richard Parsey, to whom the prior and convent had granted it—perhaps to evade its surrender—was recognised as the holder, and he nominated Richard Gile to the living in 1556. In Elizabeth's reign the Crown resumed possession. In 1615 John Scott, of Camberwell, Gent., probably a great-grandson of the Baron of the Exchequer whose brass is in the church, is described as patron; but it would appear that Sir Edmund Bowyer had come into possession in June, 1614, under a deed of conveyance, and the advowson remained with the family till 1823, since which date it has passed through several hands.

The Church Registers date from 1558, but the earliest part, from that year to 1602, is a transcript on parchment from the original paper books, which have not been preserved. An inscription to that effect is entered on the title-page of the oldest existing volume.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENTS, ETC., IN
OLD ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL, IN 1715-

*From an unpublished MS. in the Minet Library, Camberwell.**

Collections for Camberwel in Com: Surry. 1715.
E. Steele.

Camberwel, anciently Cammerwell, is Situate South-
West from London about two Miles,

THE Church dedicated to St. Giles is a small ancient, but regular Building, consisting of three Isles, and Chancel, whose East end is ellivated by one Step, and on a foot-pace of white Marble, within a Margent of black, inclosed with Rail, and Banisters, is erected a Beautiful Alter piece of true Wenscot, adorn'd with Fluted Pilasters, with their Entablature, of the Corinthian Order, inricht with Carving of Lime Tree, The Inter columns are the Commandments, the Lord's prayer and Creed, which is writ with Gold on Black, in the midst of the Cornish is a Pellican Sacrificeing its selfe to feed its young, over this, in a handsome Table, are three Cherubims Heads regarding each other, besides Urns, &c. all appearing as from under a Crimson Curtain painted as edged with Gold Fringe. The Communion Table is wonderfully Fine, and made of Wallnut Tree, finneerd in a moste Curious manner, The Gift of Mr Carter of this Parish, Cabbenet-maker. Against the North Wall of this Chancel is fixt a Grey Sussex Marble, inlaide with Brass, where is the pourtraits of a Gentleman in Compleat Armour, and his Wife, with four Sons and Seven Daughters, between them was plates of Brass now miss-

* Printed by kind permission of William Minet, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.

ing, as likewise Labells, proceeding from their mouths, at each Corner of the Stone was a Shield,

The 1st bearing on a Fesse 3 Boars heads Coupee. quartered with as many Martlets on a Fess dancetty, impaled with 3 Cross Bows erect.

The 2^d Shield bears the two 1st Coats quartered only.

The 3^d bears them only impaled. And the last is lost.

The Inscription thus.

Of y^o Charyty pay for y^e Soul of John Scott esquier, and one of the barons of ō Souaynge lord the exschequer, whyche John decesyed the VII daye of September ī the XXIIII yere of the reygne of oū Souaynge lord Kyng henry the VIII. & ī the yere of our lord god XV^c and XXXV. on whose soule God have marcy & all Cristian Soules Amen.”

This was formerly an Alter Tombe, and Canopied over, and was placed under where it now stands.*

More East on the Same Wall, is a small Monument of gray Stone, being only an inarched Table, inlaide with Brasse, with the engraved pourtraits of a Gentleman in a Gown kneeling against his Wife, behind him is eight Sons, and behind her, three Daughters, over them is three Shields, the uppermost bears quarterly

1st a Bend very Cottized.

2^d on a Fess humette 3 Leopards heads.

*Aubrey, in his “History of Surrey” (I, p. 169), has—“in the chancel on the north side, is a rais’d altar monument, whereon plates of brass.” Between his date (1673-1719) and the date of this MS., 1715, the tomb, which doubtless served as an Easter Sepulcher, was destroyed all except the slab containing the brasses. See the accompanying reproduction of Nicholas Clarke’s sketch in Lansdowne MS. 874, fol. 60; by kind permission of Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A., and the Surrey Archæo. Soc.

3^d a Cheveron between 3 Acorns Slipt.
the last as the first, with Mantling, Helme and Crest,
being on a Torce a Tiger Sejan.

The 2^d Shield bears Bowyer, impailing 6 Coates
qterly.

1st on a Fess between 3 Annulets, a Mullet Inter
2 Covered Cups.

2^d on 2 Cheverons between 3 Escallups, 5 Mart-
lets.

3^d Ermin, on a Chief 3 Lions rampant.

4. Ermin, a Fess Checky.

5. Party p Fess, a Paile Counter changed, 3 Acorns
slipt. The last as the first.

The other Shield bears the Impailment only.
under is writ.

Here Lyeth buried the Bodies of John Bowyer
Esq: and Elizabeth his Wife, one of the daughters of
Robert Draper Esq: they had Issue 8 sons and 3
daughters. And John died the Xth of October 1570.

Elizabeth after married William Foster. Esq^r and
had issue by him one sonne and one daughter, And
died the XXVII of Aprill 1605.

Opposit to the last is just such a like Monument,
with the pourtraits of a Gentleman, and his Wife, with
thre Shields bearing Armes, the uppermost has the six
Coats of Draper already accounted for, with a Creascent
for difference, with Mantling Helme and Crest on a
Torce a Stags Head, Gorgd with 3 Annulets on a Bar
gemules.

The 2^d Shield bears Blackwell, viz. Pailly of 6
perces, on a Chief a Lion passant Gardent, within a
Bordure Ermin.

The other Shield is Blackwell only.

Under is writ,

Here lyeth buried the body of Mathye Draper

Esquier who was maryed unto Sence Blackwell daughter of William Blackwel of Londō Esquier and dyed without issue the XXIth day of July in the yere of our Lord God 1577.

More West, is a plain Table of Sussex Marble, inlaied with the pourtraits of a Gentleman, and his Wife, 5 Sons and 5 Daughters, with two shields bearing Armes, all on Brass,

On the 1st Shield is 3 Cross Bows erect.

The 2^d is a Cross ingrailed.

This Stone is inscribde,

Hic jacet Ricūs Skynner et Agnes ūx eī, qud
quidm Ricūs obiit III^o die Janivar A^o Dñi
M^oCCCCVII^o. Agnes vero obiit v^o die Marcij A^o
Dñi MCCCCLXXXIX.

As this Stone shews she had ten Children, and that she lived 92 years after her Husband, so Tradition saij that she was 30 years before She was Married.

Between these two monuments is a small white Marble Table Inscribe,

Here lyeth interred y^e body of Dame Ann Vernon, who deceased the first of March 1627.

Wife she was to Sr Robert Vernon K^t and Clark of the Greencloth to his Ma^{ie} and Mother of 7 children to her sayd Howsband yett living.

Her Vertuous lyfe and Godly end, God grante they all may Imitate, that as She is departed in Peace: by God's Mercy and through Christ his Merits they may all at the last day, meet Agayne in Joye.

Within a pitcht Pediment is a Shield bearing O. on a Fess B. 3 Garbs of the 1st impailed S. a Fess, between 2 Cheverons Ermin. Inter 3 Leopards Heads O.

Over this is erected a moste Stately Beautiful Monu-

ment of white Attallion* Marble, being two Fluted Pillasters of the Compossit Order, suporting a Compass Pediment,† wherein is a small shield bearing O. a Bend very, Cottized G, Impailling A. on a Chief G. 2 Mulletts pierced (?) O. The Inscription

To the Memory of Anthony Bowyer Esq^r Eldest son
of S^r Edmond Bowyer, of this Parish Kn'.

He was a Gentleman

Generally Esteemed in his life time,

And Universally well read,

Especially in the Laws & Constitutions.

of his Country,

Which gave him an equall aversion to Tyrany and
Anarchy.

He did justice shew'd mercy,

And was a freind to the Poor;

Was borne Aug: the 4th 1633.

Was Married

To Katherine y^e daughter of Henry S^t John

of Becknam in the County of Kent Esq^r

Whose Piety Erected this Monument.

He dyed June the 28th 1709. Anno Ætatis 76.

In the Base of the Monument, between two
Catusses are three Beautiful Cherubims heads incom-
passed with Clouds.

More Westward is a Monument of white and black
Marble, The Inscription on a black Table between
2 Collumns of the Ionick Order, thus.

In hopes of a glorious Resurrection to Eternall
life by y^e Meritts of Jesus Christ. Here lyeth Buried
y^e body of Dame Hester Boweyr late wife of S^r Edmund
Bowyer of this parish Kt. and Eldest daughter of Sr.
Anthony Aucher Kt. There was an happy sympathy
betwixt y^e vertues of y^t Soule and y^e beauty of y^e Body

* Italian (!).

† *I.e.*, a circular pediment.

of this Excellent deceased person, She lived an holy life, and dyed y^e death of y^e righteous, Decemb.
the 19th 1665.

A good life hath but a few dayes, But a good name
endureth for ever.

Sr Edmund also (as he desir'd) lyes here by his most loving & beloved Wife, Likenes begat Love & Love hapines, True here, compleate in Heaven. where they reap y^e fruit of fayth and Good works,

He dyed y^e 27th of January 1681. aged 67.

Tam pios Cineres nemo conturbet.

Over this hangs an hatchment bearing quarterly of nine Coates, viz.

1st O. a Bend Very, Cottized G.

2^d A. on a Fess Humetty G. 3 Leopards Heads O.

3^d A. a Cheveron S. between 3 Acorns Slipt G.

4. A. on a Fess between 3 Annulets G a Mullet of the 1st. Inter 2 Cover'd Cupps O.

5. A. on 2 Cheverons between 3 Escallops S. 6 Martlets O.

6. Ermin, on a Chief B. 3 Lions rampant O.

7. Ermin, a Fess Checky A. and S.

8. Ermin on a Bend ingralde B. 3 Sinkfoiles O.

9^{ly} A. on a Cheveron G. 3 Cross Crosslets O. Impailed with S. a Wolfe rampant, in Chief a Flower de Luce O. between 2 Besants.

The Crest on a Helmet befitting his Dignity, within a Ducal Coronet a Tigar Sejant A. mantled G. doubled A.

The Motton, Fama Perennis erit.

Oppasite to this on the North Wall hangs an Hatchment with the nine Coates of Bowyer, Impailde with Ermin on a Chief B. 3 Lions rampant O.

More East is also another Hatchment of Bowyer, Impailling S^t John, as already describde.

As you enter the middle Isle from the Chancel lies 2 gray Stones, one with a Man and his Wife, but the Inscription, one Childe, and two Coates of Armes, are now missing.

The other Stone was Inlaide with a Small Figure, and Inscription, both now gon, but a Label remaining Inscribde. Scī Innocentes orate p nobis.*

In the Same Isle, before the Reading Deske lies a large black marble Inscribde.

Under This Stone Lies Buryed the Bodies of Roger, Robert, Roger, Richard, Busshe, John, Edward, Children of Robert Maddockes Esq^r & Anne his Wife, And likewise y^e Body of Anne Grandaughter of y^e said Rob^t Maddockes Esq^r by his Sonn Robert now surviveing, And Likewise y^e Body of y^e Said Rob^t Maddockes Esq^r who served his Country with y^e Greatest Integrity (as Paym^r of the Royall Navy) under y^e Raignes of y^e Late King Charles y^e 2nd William y^e 3rd our present most Gracious Sovereign Queen Anne.

At the Head of the last lies a small grey Stone, with the pourtrait of a man engrav'd on Brass, and Inscribde,

Hic jacet Mighell Skenner Genōsus 'qui obijt
XIII^o die Novēbr Anno Dñi Millmo
CCCCCLXXXVII.

In the middle of the Isle lies a very large grey

* Robert Seymour (quoted by Allport), in his "Survey of London and Westminster," II., 831, records: "in the middle isle, before the Communion Table, the figures of a man and woman in brass, praying; the arms and inscription torn off. By this stone, another with the figure of a child in brass, but torn off with the epitaph, only a part of the label remains, containing these words, 'Sancti Innocentes orate pro nobis.'" This was perhaps a brass of a Chrysom child, probably late fifteenth, or early sixteenth, century.

Stone wereon was the Bussto of a Man engraved on Brass and an Inscription, both missing.

More West lies a grey Stone with a Shield bearing, Party per Cheveron 3 Doves, Impailed with a Boar passant on a Turfe. and. Inscribe.

Here lieth buried the Body of Margaret Dove, Wife to John Dove, daughter of Matthew Kelett of Surrey Gentleman, had Issue by the Said John V Sonnes and IIII daughters, & Deceased the II daye of Aprill Anno domini 1582.

Between the Arches in this Isle on the South side, hangs a Hatchment, bearing Party per Paile, B. and G. 2 Lions passant O, Impailling. A. 3 Hunting Horns, Stringd and Tasseld S. The Crest on a Torce O. and B. a Lion sejant O. holding a Sword in its right Paw, Bladed A. Pommeld O. Mantled G. doubled A. The Motton, *Moriendo Vivo.*

Opposite to this, on the North side, is also a Hatchment, bearing Quarterly 1st A. 3 Trefoyles Slipt B. 2^d B. 3 Perches naiant proper, The 3^d as the 2^d the 4th as the 1st Impailling G a Crescent A.

The Crest, Over an Helmit, on a Torce A. and B. a Cock O. on a Perch proper. Mantled G. doubled A. The Motton, *In Morte quies.*

Against a Pillar oppisite to the Pulpit is a Monument of Allablaster, with a white Marble Table Inscribe,

This Monument is erected to y^e memorie of y^e Virtuouse M^{rs} Joanna Vincent by her most sorrowfull Husband Thomas Vincent Esq^r one of y^e Justices of y^e peace of this County & Alderman of y^e Citie of London. to whō She was wife 20 years & by whō He had issue 5 Sons & 9 daught^s The last finishing her Mothers short but pious Course made death her Triumph not her Conqueror in y^e 37 year of her Age y^e 22 of Febr: 1654.

She was one of y^e daughters of Thomas Burges of

Horly in the Countie of Surrie. In her Grave at y^e foot of this Piller is interred Vincent Blayney, son to Richard and Elizabeth Blayney, He was son to Henry Lord Blayney, & She y^e eldest daughter of Thomas & Joanna Vincent. He was borne y^e 17 and buried y^e 29 of March 1654/5. O Lord how Glorious art thou in thy Saints.

This Monument is inricht with Gilding, and on each side hangs a peice of Drapery, on that of the Dexter side is writ, Thomas, Thomas, Nathan^{el}, Thomas. on the other, is writ Eliz: Sarah, Mary, Rebeckah, Mary and Martha Twins, Judeth, Susanna, Debora. In the Base is a small Table whereon is writ.

What Soloman scarce found was truly here,
And time to come will hardly find her peere,
For all the Virtues now in one you find,
One of ten Thousand She exceld her kind,
Her virtuous life if writ, might t'all instructiōs give
To be a Wife, a mother, friend & teach them live.

On the Top, within a Compass Pediment, is a shield, bearing B. 3 Caunterfoyles A. Impailed with A. a Fess. Checky O. and S. in Chief 3 Cross Croslets fitcht, of the last, quarterd with Checky A. and S. on a Chief G. 3 Estoiles O.

Over is writ,

Cursum peregi: Fidem Servavi.

Under is,

Vincenti corona dabitur.

Near the West end of this Isle, on the Floor, is a small brass plate, on a Stone Inscribe.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Lyntot, borne at Horsham in Sussex, Who decessed the XXth of November 1600.

At the foot of the last lies a large Portland Stone

surrounded with a margent of black Marble, The Inscription thus,

Here lieth y^e Body of Theodore Cock, who Died y^e 7 of August 1664. in y^e 2 year of his Age.

Also

The Body of Francis Cock, who died y^e 12 of September 1669 being 2 years old, Sons of M^r Theodore Cock of London Merchant.

and also

Mrs Mary Gordon Grand Daughter of the Said Theodore Cock, who departed this Life y^e 27 of April 1707. Aged 17 years.

Here Lyeth Also Interred the Body of Mrs Dorothy Gordon Grand daughter of the Said Theodore Cock, Who departed this life y^e 23 of August 1707. in the 16 year of her Age.

Adjoyning to the foot of the former lies a Sussex Marble, with a shield bearing Quarterly 1st 3 Bars, 2^{ly} on a Cheveron 32 Martlets, between as many Lozingses, the 3^d as the 2^d the 4th as the 1st.

The Inscription also on a Brass plate is.

Here lyeth buried y^e Body of Thomas Muschamp Gent. youngest Sone of Francis Muschamp Esq. he Married Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Nayler of Standish in the County of Lancaster Gent. who departed this life in certaine Hopes of a joyfull Ressurrection the third day of May Anno Domini 1637.

For whos pious Memorie, Elizabeth his Loving Wife caused this Memoriall for his remembrance.

Besides the foregoing on the Stone it Selfe is writ,

Here lyeth y^e Body of Mrs Elizabeth Pearse, the Widow of John Pearse Gent. & daughter of Francis Muschamp late of this Parish deceased Esq. who departed this life y^e 14th day of May 1694. Aged 34. And likewise the Body of Her dear Sonn George Pearse

Gent. who departed this Life the 29th of Aprill 1685.
Aged 48.

The East end of this North Isle, the whole bredth of the Arch, unto the first Pillar is laid with black and white Marble, the which space, cross the whole Body of the Church, and South Isle, was encompassed, and devided from each other by an ancient Skreen, lately taken away,* To proceede,

Against the East end of the North Wall, is a small monument, wherein an Arch is a Lady Kneeling against a reading Desk, The whole monument enrich with neat Ornaments, painting and Gilding &c. over the Cornish is a Shield bearing Party per Paile S. and A. a Salter counter-changed, on a Canton of the 2^d a Lion passant of the 1st The Crest on a Torse A. and S. a Lions head erast A. Gorged with a Coller and Chane O. The Inscription

Iō muscās Stock a Fruitefull branch did brūge
Adornde w^t vertues fit for Lad^s bright,
S^r Thom^s Huntō māy days pleasaint Spring
Posest y^e Fruē y^t was hies Soulē delight,
His lovly Jane had tō Sones by Thō Grimses Esq.

And daughters three,
W^t wealth and Vertus met for theyr degree,
Whē twi^s VII year VI moⁿ^s X dayes we^r spē
y^r wedlock bānds, and loyall Lovē delight
Novemb twelfet daye then She was content,
This world to leave, and give to God his right,
Hir 60 three years full complete and ended,
Hir Sou^l to God to Ea^r. h^r Corp^s comended. 1604

* Here we have valuable evidence of the extent and approximate date of destruction of the rood-screen that stretched across "the whole Body of the Church." In 1708, as noted above, the church was "new pewed, paved and glazed," and this bit of mischief was doubtless then done.

The East Window of this Isle, was beautifully Glazed with painted Glass, although now almost in ruins. Near the Topp, was four Angels, each holding a shield, The 1st O. 3 Bars G. The 2^d Checky O. and G. on a Chief A. a Lion passant S. The 3^d is broke,

The last A. on a Cheveron G. between 3 Lozings S. as many Martlets O.

In the first Light is an Angel supporting the first Armes, Quartered with the last, and the bottom is the Effigies of a Gentleman Kneeling before his ten Sons,

On the third Light is an Angel bearing on a Shield the two Coates quarterd as before, Impailling 3 Bears Heads Museld, and erast, on a Chief 3 Roundels. but the Collours of this last Coate I could not deserne.

In each of these Lights, is the remains of a Female Saint. In the middle Light, of a much later date, is the Armes of Sr Henry Bond, Kt. and Bar^t viz. Quarterly,

1st A. on a Cheveron S. 3 Beasants,

2^{ly} S. a Bend ingralde between 6 Sinkfoiles O.

The 3^d as the 2^d the 4th as the 1st with the Armes of Ulster.

The Crest, the Constellation Pegasus, viz. a Winged demi-Horse B. signed with 6 Stars, his Wings O. this is dated 1678.

At the lower part of this Light is a Gentlewoman kneeling with her eleven daughters. This ancient Painting is dated 1520.

In one of the North Windows of this Isle is a Shield bearing O. 3 Bars G. quarterd with A. on a Cheveron G. between 3 Lozings S. as many Martlets O. Impailling Quarterly

1st A. a Cheveron G. between 3 Perewigs S.

2^{ly} G. on a Fess S. a Mullet A. between 3 Appells O.

The 3^d as the 2^d the 4th as the 1st

Against the North Wall, at the East end, hangs a Hatchment with the Armes of Sr Henry Bond as before,

More West is a Hatchment bearing Party per Bend Sinister Ermin and Ermins, a Lion rampant O. Impailed with A. on a Fess betwée 3 Cresceants G. as many Flower de Lucés O. With Bannars of the same,

Adjoyning to this is also another Hatchment with the former Lion, with a Crescent for difference, Impailing A. 3 Bugle Horns, Stringed and Tasseld S.

The Crest, over an Helmit, a' Chappoune G. turned up Ermin, thereon a Wiffern S.

Another Hatchment bears A. on a Bend S. 3 Swans of the 1st a Cresceant for difference, Impailed with B. on a Paile radiated O. a Lion rampante G.

The Crest on a Torce A. and S. a Swan Proper.

More West hangs a Hatchment that bears A. a Cheveron G. fretty O. between 3 Billets S. Impailed with A. a Stag at Bay, debrussed with a Fret S.

At the East end of the South Isle, against the North Wall, is placed a neat small Monument of White Marble, being a peice of Drapery hanging before a Table inricht with Cherubims Heads, &ct. terminating in a Fluted Bace, Whereon is a Shield bearing S. 3 Bars wayve A. a Chief O. Quarterd with Ermin, on a Bend B. 3 Sinkfoiles O. Impailing B. a Cheveron between 3 Teazells O.

The Inscription thus,

M. S.

Here lye the Bodys of Robert Waith Gent. Paymaster of y^e Navy to King Charles y^e Second* who dyed on the 28th day of Oct: 1685. & of Elizabeth his Wife who dyed on y^e 13th day of Aprill 1667. & of Rob^t Waith

* This is the Sir Robert Waith of Pepys' Diary.

Gent. their eldest son & heir who dyed on y^e 16th of Dec. 1686. in the 25th yeare of his Age.

And of Rob^t Waith gent, his son who dyed on the 5th day of Oct. 1686. Resurgemus.

Over the Inscription between two Lamenting Boys sitting on the Cornish,* is a Shield bearing the first two Coates Impailde only, upon this is a Flaming Urne.

Over the Monument, is a Hatchment bearing Quarterly of ten Coates, viz.

- 1st A. on a Fess S. 3 Boars Heads Cuppe O.
 2. A. on a Chief S. 3 Boars Heads Cuppe O.
 3. B. on a Fess dancetty A. 3 Martlets G.
 4. A. on a Cheveron G. between 3 Lozinges S. as many Martlets O.
 5. G. 3 Cross Bows erected A.
 6. Party per Paile G. and B. on a Chief S. 3 Leopards O.
 7. A a Cheveron between 3 Birds S.
 8. Party per Paile A. and B. a Fess Nebuly counter-chang'd, between 3 Red-breasts proper.
 9. A. on a Fess ingralde between 3 Annulets G. a Flower de Luce O. Quarterd with A. on a Bend B. an Anulet O.
- Impailing B. 3 Cups O. in each a Boars Head erect A.

A little lower is a small Table with the last Coate only, with a Cresceant for difference, with Helm and Crest, on a Torce O. and S. a Cup A flameing proper.

Oppisate to this, namely on the South Wall, hangs an Hatchment with A. on a Fess S. 3 Boars Heads Cuppe S. impailling Party per Paile O. and A. a Cresceant between 2 Dolphins counterchanged.

The Crest over a Helmit on a Wreath A. and S. a

* I.e. weeping cherubs, on the cornice.

Boar's Head O. with a Pheon S. peirc'd into its Cheek,
Mantled G. doubled A.

Under this is a neat Monument of black and white
Marble &ct. inricht with painting and Gilding, 'tis a
black Marble Table betwixt two Collumns of the
same, and Inscribe with Golden Characters,

D. O. M.

Here sleeps in hope of Resurrection the body of
S^r Peter Scot Kt. who (having lived, desired and be-
loved both of his friends and neighbors) deccased the
28 of June 1622. & in the 44 yeare of his Age. Hee
married Elizabeth, Eldest daughter of Edmund Kedar-
mistar Esq. one of y^e Size Clarks of Chancery: And
left behinde him one Sonne, and three Daughters with
their most sorrowfull Mother. Who (among other testi-
monies of a pious affection to his Memory) consecrated
this Monument, in her teares.

Here might be praises. But, he needs not them:
Those puffs, the Virtuous, and the Dead contemn.
For, such are better pleased, good to bee.
Then to be called so. And such was Hee.
This, then, for, Ostentation raise wee not:
Nor out of fear his Worth may be forgot.
But, that the Readers, & the Passers-by
Reflecting on his Shrine of Death, an eye,
May minde their owne, so neither will the Cost
Seem vaine: nor the Beholders labour lost.

Round this Table are severall Coates of Armes, viz:

1. A. on a Fess S. 3 Boars heads Coupe O. Scot.
2. the same, impailling A. on a Cheveron G. be-
tween 3 Lozinges S. as many Martlets O.
3. Scot, impaild with Party per paile A. and B. a
Fess Nebuly counterchanged between 3 Red-breasts
proper.

4. Scot, impailing A. on a Chief S. 3 Boars heads
Cuppe O. quarterd with B. on a Fess dancetty A. 3
Martlets G.

5. Scot, impaling G. 3 Cross Bows A.

6. Scot, and A. on a Cross ingralde S. 5 Sinkfoils O.

Over is a Shield bearing the same Coates quarterd
And beneath in the Base is a Shield bearing the said
eight Coates, impailing B. 2 Cheverons O. between
3 Besants, quarterd with G. a Salter between 4 Flower
de Lucas A.

Adjoyning to this is a plain white Marble Table
inscribde.

M. S.

Ex adverso hujus parietis in Cæmeterio requiescit

MARGARETA

Lectissima Fœmina

Guil: BOWLES Mil: ex Margareta Conjuge (Filiâ

Joan: DONNE S.T.P et Eēclīæ S^ui PAULI Decani) •

Filia obsequentissima

Petri SCOTT (nepotis Petri SCOTT mil: ex unico
filio Joann) L.L.D. Liberæ Capellæ Regiæ S^ui GEORGII
infra Castrum de Windsor Cannon,

Per annos propre XIX

vere Consors.

Communium liberorum Petri, Margaretæ,

Eliz: Barthol: Guil: & Isabel: superstitum,

Joannis insuper et Actoni (quorum ille

Sept: 5^o A.D. MDCLXXXI. An: Ætat.: XV.

Hic infans defunctus est)

Mater pientissima.

Suorum desiderium, omnium deliciæ et dolor

Obijt 5 Febru: A.D. MDCLXXXI

Ætat: Suæ XLV.

Juxta quam jacet ejusdem Maritus PETRUS SCOTT
 Supra diēt, qui MARGARITAM (Clementis Spelmani
 Baronis Scacarij Filiam) Viduam Reliquit
 Obijt 26^{to} Die Decem^{ris} 1689^o Ætatis suæ 49^o

Over is a Shield bearing Scott as before, Impaild with Bowles viz. S. 3 Cups O. in each a Boar's Head erect A.

More West Against the Wall is a Monument, inricht with Gilding, painting &c. being two Arches between as many Collumns of the Composset Order, In one Arch is the Effigies of an ancient Gentleman in a Furred Goune, kneeling toward the East. In the other, is a Gentleman in compleat Armour, kneeling against his Wife, under them is 6 small shields.

The 1st bears A. on a Fess S. 3 Boars heads Coupe O.

2^d A. on a Chief S. 3 Boars heads Coupe O.

3^d B. on a Fess dancetty A. 3 Martlets G.

4. A. on a Cheveron G. between 3 Lozinges S. as many Martlets O.

5. G. 3 Cross bows erected A. Quarterd with Party per Paile G. and B. on a Chief S. 3 Leopards O.

6. Party per Paile A. and B. a Fess Nebuly, counter-changed between 3 Red-breasts proper.

Under is two black Marble Tables writt with Characters of Gold thus.

John Scott (y^e Sone & heir of Joñ Scot one of y^e Barons of y^e Exchequer) being maryed to Elsabe: y^e daughter & Heir of John Robins of Lon: Mercha: of y^e Staple, at Calleis had issue John, Rich: Edw: Willi: Bartho: Acton. being also maryed to a second wife, Chis: the widow of John: Sanford, had issue Marg: & by Marg: Borton his third wife. had Edgar, & Southwell of which his nine children, Bartho: Scot his V^c sonne repairing ye decayed ruines of this right

Worshipfull & ancient Familie reviveth y^e memorie of his deceased.

Bartholemew Scot (y^e Soñe of John Scot) Esq: & Justice of Peace in y^e Cou: of Sur: having no Issue of his Bodie begotten, liveth notwithstanding after death by y^e never dying cōmēdaciō of his virtues, being a valiant, wise and religious gentle: & leaveth behinde him Pet: Scot his Nepheu (y^e Sone of Acton Scot his Brother) Whom he had carefully & Lovingly fostered up from his youth, the Heir of his Lands & ye Hope of their familie, this gent: was married to 3 wives, the first was Marg: y^e wido: of the right Reverēd Prel: & Martur Tho: Cranmer Archbish: of Canterburie. The 2 was Christiā y^e wido: of Land Cit: of Lon: y^e 3 & last was Margaret y^e widowe of Willm Gardyner Esq: Justice of Peace in y^e Coun: of Sur.

Between the two Tables is writ,

Margret the last wife of Bartholemew Scot at hir owne Cost erected this Tombe to y^e Happy Memorie of hir belovid Husband.

So far the Inscription, The aforesaid Bartholemew Scott was buried the 5. of June 1600.

Over the Cornish is a Shield bearing the six Coates quarterd, with the Boar's head already described.

More West hangs a Small Table, with a Shield bearing Ermin 2 Bars Gemuells, and a Chief O, impaled with O. a Lion Rampant, between 10 Cross Croslets ficht G. under is writ,

Near to this Place lies Buried the Body of Ralph Dallender Gent: who deceased the 3 day of June 1660. Being Aged 60 yeares, the 27 of february.

Gradior vibij Omnes sequenter.

On the Floor, at the East end of this Isle, lies a

large * with the Pourtrait of a Gentleman in Compleat Armour ingrav'd on Brass, and Inscribe.

Of your Charity pray for y^e Soull^e of Edward Scott one of y^e Soñes of John Scott Esq. whiche Edward decessyd y^e XXIX day of Septēber An^o dñi M^oCCCCXXVIII. on whose soulle and all Xn Soules Chŕite have mercy.

At the upper end of the Stone was two Shields of Armes both now missing.

In the Middle of the Isle lies a large black Marble Inscribe,

Here lyeth buried the Body of Anthony Stanlake Esq: Cittizen and Dyer of London, who departed this Life the 26 July 1671. being Aged 68 yeares.

Also here lyeth buried the Body of Anthony Stanlake eldest Son of the aforesaid Anthony who departed this life the 23. Septem: 1671.

At the West end, lies a Stone Inscribe,

Hic jacent Con-se-pultar corpor - - J - - oleb Ludi magi - - de Camerwell fili 2 - - 30 die Septembris fillq unicŕ - - - - 1651.†

These are all the Monuments, now remaining within this Church, which perhaps is one of the neatest within its Neighbourhood, The Pulpit, after a most Elligant manner is curiously inlaide, and the whole Church Regularly pewed with right Wenscot, and round three sides is a Handsom Gallery, whose pews (as well as those below) are generly lined, and their Fronts adorned with Carpits and Cushions, On the middle Gallery is writ on blew with Gold,

This Church was laid with Stone, new Pew^d Glazed, 3 New Galleryes made, A Vault Sunk, the Whole Beautified, at the Charge of the Parish: Anno Dom: 1708.

* Word omitted in original—? stone, or marble.

† I have copied this, like the rest of the MS., *verbatim et literatim*, and am not responsible for the latinity and orthography.—P. M. J.

Over this Gallery, at the West end is another, wherein sits twenty Boys, and as many Garles, which are taught to read, write, and Cast account; the Garles to worke and are Clothed at the Charge of a Society of Gentry in this Parish.

Behind this is the Bellfrey, wherein hangs only three Small Bells, the first is very ancient, but the Saint to whome it was dedicated is Chipt off, but I take it should be Sancte Benett orate pro nobis. On the Second Bell is writt, Robertus Mot me fecit 1598.

The lower parte of this Steeple is made into a neat Vestry.

The Font stands on the South side of the West end, and is only a very small white Marble Bason, suported by a Portland Base.*

The Church yard is but small, yett in it, their is several Monuments of Note, and first at the East end, on the North side is a plain Alter Tombe of Brick, covered with a Portland Stone Inscibde.

Hic jacent Anna, Thomas, Henricus et Jana (gemelli) Alexandri Jephson A.M. Ecclesiæ Ramsden Bell House Essex. Rectoris, et Priscillæ Uxoris Liberi.

More East lies a large Stone, where under a Carved Shield (bearing quarterly 1st 3 demy Lions passant, 2^d 3 Rosses. 3^{ly} 3 Bendlets. The 4th as the 1st Impailde with Party per paile 3 Salters. The Crest on a Torse a Wolf's head erast, party per Fess indented) is writt,

Here lieth Interr'd the Body of Mr. William Hamon of this Parish who departed this Life the 4th of Sept^r 1707.

Aged 55.

More South lies a handsome Stone with a Carved Shield bearing Barry Nebuly, on a Chief 3 Roundells, Impailing on a Fess 3 Lions heads erast, between as

* Neither Cracklow in his work on the "Churches of Surrey" (1824), nor Allport mentions the font. Evidently it was a poor Carolean or Queen Anne substitute for the mediæval font.

many Mascalls The Crest, on a Torse a Horse Issuent, Gorged with a Fess, chargd with 3 Roundels. and Inscribe,

Here Lyeth Interred the Body of Mrs. Ann Amory who departed this Life y^e 28th day of April 1710. Ætatis Suæ 61.

On the South Side, near the Wall is a Neat Alter Tombe of Portland Stone, erected on a foot space, and Covered with a black Marble, theiron is carved a Shield bearing a Lion passant, on a Chief 3 Burds, impailed with a Bend. The Crest a pair of Wings, Chargd with a Bend, within a Ducal Coronet, the Inscription.

Within a Vault Beneath Lyes buried the Body of George Roffey Esq^r who departed this Life December the 7th 1707. In y^e 56 year of his Age.

Here also is Buried the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Brewer Widow who died Sept. 5th 1710 Ætatis Suæ 88.

Here also is Interr'd the Body of Mrs. Johanna Russell, late wife of Mr. Samuel Russell Jun^r daughter of the Late George Roffey Esq^r & Mary his wife, the onely Child that surviv'd her Father. She departed this life on the Seventh day of December 1713. Ætatis Suæ 19.

Vitâ Pulchra Fuit, Morte Beato Fuit.

Nearer the Church is an Alter Tombe of Portland Stone, with the Ledger of black Marble. Inscribe

S. R.

Under this (in a Vault) lyeth the Body of Elizabeth, Daughter of Sr. Rog: James K^{nt} Late Wife of Ri Parr. D.D. who Departed this life Nov. 8, 1688

For her	{	Modesty & Sobriety	} Exāplary
		Prudence & Humility	
		Charity and Piety	

M. S.

Here also Lyeth her Husband Rich, Parr D.D. Vicar of this place almost 38 years.

ob: 9^{ber} 2^d 1691.

He was.

In Preaching Constant, in Life Exemplary, In Piety and Charity most Eminent, a lover of Peace and Hospitality; and in Fine A true Disciple of Jesu Christ.

In this Vault Lyeth the Body of Mrs. Jane Bradford Relict of John Bradford Dr. of Divinity, Prebendary of Canterbury Ob: 30 July 1702. Aged 67."

At the Head of this is another Alter Tombe of Portland Stone, with a Ledger of black Marble Inscribe, M. S.

Here resteth y^e body of Mrs. Mary Harris Wife of Mr. John Harris Merchant, who deceased December 15. Anno Dom: MDCLXV.

Nearer the Church stands a very large ancient Alter Tombe, remarkable for its breadth and Inscribe

Here lieth buried Sir Thomas Gardyner Kt. the Servant of Jesu: Christ.

Opposite to the South door is an Alter Tombe of Brick covered with a black Marble Inscribe.

Here lyeth Interred the Body of Mr. Thomas Fox, Marchant and Vintner of London, who departed this Life the 24th July Anno 1672 And of Ann Fox his wife who departed this life the XIIth day of August MDCLXXX. Aged LXVII.

Near the West end, is erected, upon two large foot-spaces, a most Noble Alter Tombe of Portland Stone, beautifully inricht with Cherubims Heads, Drapery ect. The Ledger is of black Marble, where (under a Shield bearing Quarterly 1st 3 Trefoiles slipt. 2^{dly} 3 Perches, The 3^d as the 2nd The 4th as the 1st Impailing a Crescent. The Crest on a Wreath a Cock) is writt,

In this Vault lieth Interred the Body of Walter Cock Esq. One of Her Majestys Justices of ye Peace for this County. He was a Gentleman Zealous For the good of his Country, and Noted for His Charity and Benevolence to the Poor, Universally beloved &

Esteemed by all, Who in His life-time purchased this Ground of y^e Parish for a Burial place for Himselfe & Family for Ever. To whose Blessed memory this Tomb was Erected by His beloved Relict Johanna Cock. He departed this life the 5th day of January 1712. in the 52^d year of his Age.

At the West end near the South Isle stands another Table Tombe of Portland Stone Covered with black Marble, and Inscribe.

This Stone is placed at the only Charge of Hannah Gransden Widdow, in Memory of Her late Husband John Gransden, & his Father Robert Gransden, who lyes here Interred.

His Father departed this Life y^e 28th of July 1681. Aged 64. Her Husband departed this life on Friday y^e 23 day of May 1690. in the 44 year of His Age.

He was useful & helpful to all Examplear.

He had by y^e said Hannah a daughter named Hannah deceased, & a Son now alive named John.

At the West end near the South Side, stands a very neat Alter Tombe all of Portland Stone, with Armes viz: 4 Barrulets, Impailing a Cheveron between 3 Burds heads erast, The Crest a Dragons Head Ermin, and Inscribe,

Here lyeth y^e Body of M^r George Liseman of this Parish who Departed this Life, March y^e 1st 1693. In the 50th year of his Age,

Also

His two Daughters Anne and Elizabeth. Anne departed In y^e 24 year of her Age, August y^e 21th 1698. Elizabeth in y^e 21st year of her Age, March y^e 12, 1702.

This

Was Erected by Catherine Wife of y^e Aforesaide George Liseman.

Northward is also a handsome Alter Tombe of Portland Stone, crected upon two Steps, the Ledger of black Marble, and Inscribe,

Mr. Daniell Badger Cittizen & Tallow Chandler of London Erected this Tomb. Having Purchased y^e Vault under it for Him Selfe, & Wife, and their Posterity.

A.D. 1706.

In which lye y^e Bodys of Allen, Willm, Allen, Richard, Sarah, Ioanna, Eliz^h Being 6 of y^e Children of y^e said Daniel Badger, by Sarah his Wife, by whom he had 5 other children, who are buried In Shoreditch Church.

The said Sarah y^e Daughter was Maryed to Mr Geo: Tayler, & dyed Feb. y^e 11th 1704. Aged 22 years. leaving two sons Godfrey, & George.

Vicars.

Randal Beckett bur: 22 May 1571.

*Peter Dansen, He was dispossessed about. Aug. 1643. Alexander Gregory was substituted in his Living 1643.

†Richard Parr D.D. ob: 2 Nov. 1691.

Ichabod Tipping D.D. present Vic^r 1716.

(Notes in E. Steele's handwriting).

* He was Dispossessed about Aug. 1643 by the House of Commons; at which Time Alex. Gregory was substituted in his living by the same Authority. He is one of those mentioned in White's Scandalous Century, where he is charged with frequent and notorious Drunkenness even in ye Time of Service, and spending the Alms of the Church in Liquor; as also being a common Curser and Swearer, neglecting of his Cure, protecting a Romish Priest, Throwing the Consecrated Bread on the Ground, and bidding one of his Parishioners take it up there if she would have it: To which is added his reading his Majesty's Declarations, and bidding Defiance to the Parliament. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy p. 233.

† He was In Preaching Constant, in Life Exemplary, In Piety and Charity most Eminent. a lover of Peace and Hospitality; and in Fine A true Disciple of Jesus Christ. vid. p. 25.

(The reference is to that page in the original MS. wherein this inscription is given.—P. M. J.)

OLD CAMBERWELL.

II. EARLY HISTORY.

A brief survey of the earliest relics bearing upon the history of Camberwell may be useful. I have blended old and quite new materials in this.

It was, no doubt, in prehistoric days a settlement at the foot of the last spurs of the Surrey hills, when the great estuary of the Thames, to be embanked later by the Britons and Romans, crept in a vast shallow expanse of semi-stagnant water, with islets here and there, and tracts of wood and marsh, up to the rising ground of what are now Grove Hill, Champion, Denmark and Herne Hills. This great flood of waters, ebbing and flowing with the tides, got behind these low hills and filled the valley that lies between them on the north, and Hatcham, Forest Hill, Ladlands Hill, One Tree Hill (or Honour Oak Hill), Sydenham Hill, and the rest of the low range on the western crest of which now stands the Crystal Palace. The trough in the bottom was all marshy ground, intersected by streams and dykes, and the rising slopes were covered with patches of primæval gnarled oak forests, clumps of ancient gorse, thorns, and yews. These last in some cases still remain, with the wooded hillsides and watery meadows.* It is, there-

* In my own garden on Champion Hill, overlooking this still rural valley and the opposite hills, is one of the old yews, child of others yet more ancient; and in the space to the southward, now enclosed as a garden, but open meadow down to 1913, are several pink, white, and crimson thorn-trees, one of which, from its immense size, must be five hundred years old.

fore, in spite of the flood of bricks and mortar that has overwhelmed the neighbourhood during the last seventy years, comparatively easy to reconstruct the aspect of the country as it was in the days of the Roman invasion, and as it remained for many hundreds of years until the embankment of the Thames, drainage of the marshes, cutting down of the forests, cultivation of the hillsides and valley, gradually tamed this once wild tract, the haunt of the cormorant, bittern, owl, and wood-pigeon.* Herne Hill may take its name from an ancient heronry. Wildfowl and four-footed game must have abounded in the marshes and forests, the latter joining on to Norwood—the Archbishop's "Northwood" above Croydon. The old inn-sign on Upper Denmark Hill of "The Fox under the Hill" is still there to remind one of the days when Prince George of Denmark had a shooting-box hard by (the shell of which, if tradition is correct, still survives in a group of stuccoed houses) and came to hunt in the adjacent woods.†

Doubtless there was something in the nature of a

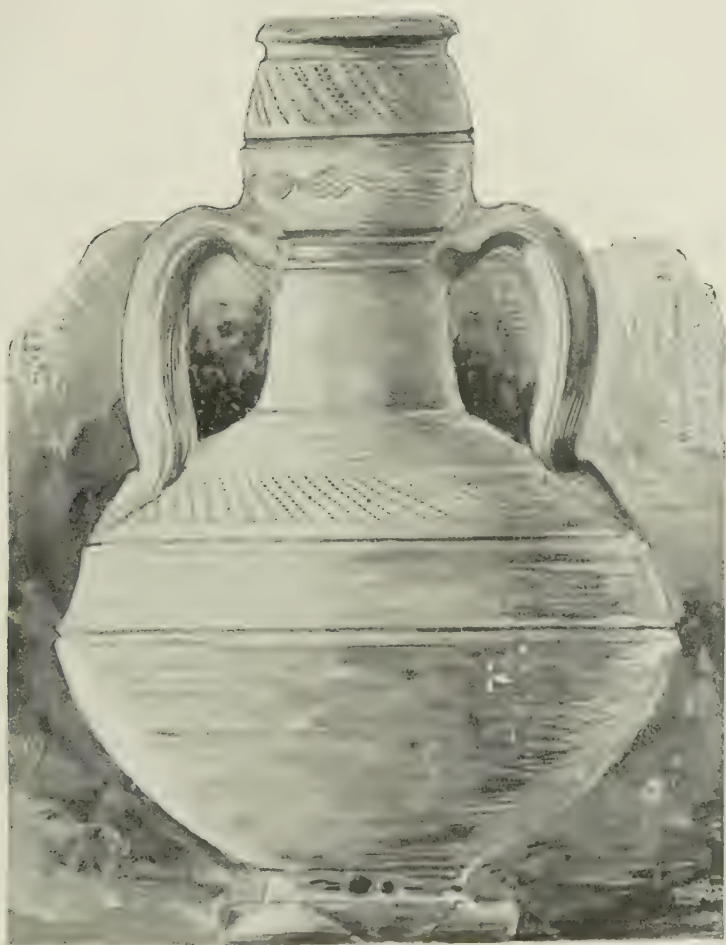
* The two latter are still among our permanent residents; and the cuckoo and nightingale occasional visitors. Wood-pigeons and owls build in my garden, and the cuckoo comes to a thorn-bush at the bottom—and this within the "four-mile radius"—so hard is it to kill the rurality of Camberwell!

† At the time of writing an ancient house of the superior type ("Westbury House") is being pulled down—at the soulless bidding of Dulwich College—a little higher up the hill, which has remained until this day an almost unaltered country-house. Set down fifty miles from London, it would have seemed quite in its proper place. With its rough-cast walls, pantile roof, and massive chimney-stack with zig-zag toothing-course, its beautiful old seventeenth-century oak staircase and large fireplaces, one might have hoped it would have been spared by an educational institution that pretends to some artistic taste. In pulling it down (November, 1915) it is found to be of "post and panel" construction, with massive storey-posts 9 inches square and very sound.

navigable channel or waterway—a creek or backwater from the Thames—to the marshy forest land in this secluded valley between the two ranges of hills. Two streams at one time found their outlet from these hills to the river. It must have formed a natural fastness for the Britons when the Romans had gained a footing and were setting about to subdue the native tribes. Ladlands Hill, next to One Tree Hill, still exhibited on its northern side, when Allport wrote in 1841, the lines of a camp, somewhat confused by the slipping of the clay. I have seen the remains of these myself, now largely obliterated by building. Such a camp would occupy a strong and very obvious position, facing, as it does, the ancient British trackway (now an important tramway!) known to-day as Grove Lane and Dog-Kennel Hill.* My late father had a house on the summit of the hill, the title deeds of which traced its pedigree to a farmhouse existing in the sixteenth century, and probably much older. In the grounds was a pond fed by natural springs which had doubtless been there from time immemorial.

In 1913 Mr. F. Call, a local gardener, brought to me the lower part of a Roman drinking-vessel which he had dug up in some vacant ground on the other side of the road (Grove Lane) almost immediately opposite to this pond. The vessel is of a type which is found all over England; and by a curious coincidence I had recently been presented with the upper part of another of identical shape and pattern, and modelled in the same red clay, covered

* This name also bears witness to the rural nature of the neighbourhood. Until a few years ago this narrow, steep incline was bounded by hedges of thorn and open fields. The hedges have disappeared in the widening for the trams, as also a range of long-disused kennels and a keeper's lodge of eighteenth-century date.



ROMAN WATER VESSEL FOUND IN GROVE LANE, CAMBERWELL, 1913.
(Top added by P. M. Johnston.)

with a biscuit-coloured "slip," found at Rustington, Sussex. Hull Museum has other examples. The restored shape is as here drawn, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by 7 inches diameter, and is very elegantly modelled. It is ornamented with diagonal pricked lines on the upper part of the bowl and mouth-piece: the latter has a combed pattern of wavy lines, and there are delicate quirked mouldings round the neck and waist, with a roll and hollow to the mouth and foot. The hollow in the latter is deeply stained with the rust of an iron ring, of which fragments remain, showing that it was slung by straps from this to the person who carried it. At the junction with the bowl there is, inside the neck, a disc of clay, perforated with ten holes. A sponge kept in the neck would serve to moisten the lips.

Now it appears to me as a logical induction (1) that the Roman legions must often have marched up Grove Lane, and when they had reached the top of the hill, before descending and crossing the swamp to the camp on the opposite crest, they would naturally halt at this wayside spring to fill their water-bottles; (2) that this vessel found throughout England, of identical size, shape, material, colour and ornamentation, is, in fact, the regulation water-vessel of the Roman soldier; and that some such legionary, having filled his bottle at the spring, in crossing the trackway to rejoin his companions may have stumbled over a rut or tree-root and broken the vessel, kicking its fragments into the bushes, where they gradually got covered and buried under a foot of clay until the bowl was recovered by my gardener friend. Roman coins have been found in the mud of the pond.

Evelyn records in his diary, under date October 28, 1685: "At the Royal Society an urn full of bones was presented, dug up in an highway, whilst repairing it, in a field in Camberwell, in Surrey; it was found intire with its cover, amongst many others, believ'd to be

truly Roman and antient." One wishes he had told us whereabouts the highway or field lay.

A Mr. Bagtord, writing to Hearne the antiquary, on February 1, 1714-15, says: "At Peckham of late years was dug up in the middle of the highway, a famous glass Roman urn, which I the more willingly take notice of because urns of this kind are rare, and are not commonly seen."

A few years ago my friend Dr. Edwards, of Camberwell House, was given a small saucer-shaped vessel, in a hard, smooth, grey ware, probably of Roman date, which was dug up beneath a great water-conduit, itself of some antiquity, in the rear of his house on the south side of the Peckham Road.

In 1685 the foundation of a stone defensive work, as it appeared to the finders, was discovered near St. Thomas à Watering, in the Kent Road. Defoe says of this: "At the end of Kent-street there was a very strong fortification of stone, the foundations of which were dug up in the year 1685; this ran 'cross a garden about a quarter of a mile from the Stones-end. In digging up of this foundation, there appeared two ancient pillars of a large gate.* Upon each of them had been placed heads with two faces curiously cut in stone, one of which was taken up, but the other lying in a quick sand from whence the springs flowed out pretty freely, was rendered more difficult to be taken up; and the curiosity of the people being not very great, they contented themselves with getting up one of the heads, which was placed over the gardener's door, where it remained for several years, until it was known to the learned Dr. Woodward, who purchased it, and kept it

* Query—thrown down, or partially demolished. It will be noted that the first of these dates coincides with the year in which Evelyn records the discovery of the urns. This, perhaps, gives us a clue to the place where they were found.

in his valuable collection of curiosities.”* The second head appears to have been dug up in 1690, and is described as a Janus’ head, in *marble*. “One side represented the countenance of a bearded man, with the horns and ears of a ram: a jewel or other ornament depended on each side of the head, which was crowned with laurel. On the opposite side was the countenance of a young woman in ancient head-attire, which, at the same time that it covered the head, projected from it.”† The sculpture, of which Manning and Bray give a rude woodcut (Vol. III, 400), was entire, and appeared to have been fixed originally to a square column. It was eighteen inches in height. Allport (p. 27) quotes “the learned and ingenious Dr. Harris” as saying: “I am apt to fancy it to have been the very *Deus terminus* which was placed near the ferry at Lambeth, where the roman ways parted. Montfaucon, in his travels, tells us there were several crossways in old Rome, called Jani, where there stood a statue of Janus, usually with two, but sometimes with three, or more faces.”‡ As to the Lambeth ferry, “the learned and ingenious” writer is a little too ingenious; and, as Allport remarks, his “conjecture appears to have been formed without any accurate knowledge of the circumstances under which the relic was discovered.” He adds: “There can be little doubt . . . that these heads when first discovered retained their original position [*sed quære*] on the piers of a Roman gateway, Janus being considered by that people the god of gates, and symbolically of the opening year.”§ One would give something to know where these two ancient relics are now. They are too solid to have disappeared into space. It would be appropriate

* “Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain.” By a Gentleman. Third Ed. 1742. Vol. I, pp. 234-5.

† Dr. Horseley, quoted in Manning and Bray, III, 401.

‡ Hist. of Kent, fo. 3. § Allport, p. 28.

that casts of them should be taken and preserved in some public building in Camberwell.

It appears likely that the gate with the Janus heads and the "fortifications of stone" were not unconnected with the Roman causeway, formed of large blocks of squared chalk, strengthened and supported by stout oak piles, about fifteen feet wide, which was discovered in 1809 during the excavations made in forming the Surrey Canal. It extended about 250 yards in a north-easterly direction, across the marshes from the Kent Road to the Thames at Rotherhithe, and it is recorded that four or five hundred cart-loads of chalk were removed from the section that was laid bare, showing, as Allport remarks, great discipline and resources on the part of the constructors.* The Surrey historian, Bray, considered that this causeway was connected with the camp on Ladlands Hill, at the back of which he fancied he could trace its course towards Sydenham Hill and Woodcote, the supposed Noviomagus of the Romans. Allport, however, thought that the road was more probably "the middle section of the road leading from Forest-hill to the summit of Dulwich wood, which is a straight, firm, broad level, clearly distinguishable from the quagmire at either extremity, and not unlike a Roman work." His testimony is that of a shrewd and cautious first-hand observer, who, moreover, studied these things before the tide of building had altered so many ancient landmarks. I may add that my own inspection of a length of this road in Sydenham gave me the distinct impression of its Roman origin. It is called the "Roman

* Mr. S. J. Lilley, F.S.A., of Peckham, a noted local antiquary, who contributed to Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," had a handsome pen-tray made out of one of the oak piles and presented it to William Bray, of Sheire, giving a duplicate to the Society of Antiquaries.

Road" to this day. South Street, Peckham, now Rye Lane, and Coldharbour Lane, are also of possible Roman origin.

On the northern border of the Parish of Camberwell was a dyke or wall, called within living memory Galley Wall. It probably had some connection with this causeway, and derived its name from the time when there was a channel or creek from the Thames navigable by the Roman galleys, which entered it to discharge their cargoes for transport over the causeway to the firm roads inland.*

In later days the Danes, in their marauding expeditions, doubtless used both dyke and causeway, and Sweyn pillaged the countryside when his army wintered at "Grena wic" (Greenwich), as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tells us, in 1013. It should be added that the Romans constructed more than one of such causeways across the Surrey marshes, of which the most prominent is that still called Newington Causeway by Southwark. Compare also Brixton Causeway, a raised road running north and south by the River Effra. I have seen for myself that deep excavations on Denmark Hill have revealed an ancient road formed with wattles and hardcore.

The Ladlands (or Ludlands) camp was described by Bray as of oblong formation, with a double ditch, and my friend Mr. H. E. Malden, the latest historian of Surrey, whose attention I drew to the last remains of the banks and ditches, behind the houses on Overhill Road, between Honour Oak and Lordship Lane

* S. J. Lilley, quoted by Allport, p. 22. The etymology of "galley," it should be stated, is probably not earlier than the 13th century. I think it likely that the particular causeway was not Newington Causeway, but the long-lost one of which a section was brought to light in 1809 in Camberwell.

Stations, confirms the view that it was of Roman formation. The late Mr. S. J. Lilley would go further and persuade us that the last stand of Boadicea (or Boudicca—"the Victress") against the Roman general, Suetonius Paulinus, in A.D. 60, took place in the valley between the hills on the south-east of Camberwell parish—instead of at Battle Bridge,* near Pentonville, on the other side of London, as is popularly supposed. The historian Tacitus gives the following account of the battle:—

"Suetonius having with him the 14th legion, with the standard-bearers of the 20th, and some supplies from the places thereabouts, almost to the number of ten thousand fighting men, resolved without more ado to engage the Britons; and to this purpose encamps his army in a place accessible by a narrow lane only; being fenced in the rear by a wood; as sensible he should have no enemy but on the front, and that the plain was open, so that there would be no danger of ambuscades in it. He drew up the legion close together in the middle, with the light soldiers on both sides and the horse as the two wings about them. The Britons went shouting and swarming up and down in such vast numbers as never before were seen, so fierce and confident of victory that their wives were brought along with them, and placed in carts in the outmost part of the plain to see it." At a given signal, "the legion, not stirring but keeping within the strait (which was of great advantage to them) till the enemy had spent their darts, sallied out in a wedge upon them. The auxiliaries gave them the like shock; and the horse, breaking at last upon the enemy, routed all in their way that could make head against them; the rest fled, but with great diffi-

* Battle Bridge more probably marks the scene of a great victory by Alfred over the Danes. In reality there is nothing to connect it with Boadicea.

culty, for the passes were blocked up by the waggons quite round."

Commenting on this, Allport says: "Here, without gloss or comment, is as graphic a sketch of Ladlands-hill, the valley behind it, the friendly wood, and Peckham Rye-common, as could reasonably be desired!" And he goes on to remark that the wording of Tacitus in the original conforms even more closely to a description of the lie of the country, "and must strike all who have passed round the south side of the camp as peculiarly descriptive of the valley that separates Primrose (or Ladlands) and Forest-hills, though its sides are now denuded of their sylvan honours":—" *Deligit locum arctis faucibus, et a tergo, silva clausum*"—"He chose a place, the entrance to which was narrow, and shut in from behind by a wood." The narrow entrance would, in fact, be the ancient trackway, Dog Kennel Hill, till recently pinched in between the banks or hedges, and only about 100 yards from the spot where the Roman drinking-vessel was lately discovered.

It strikes me that this theory is at least worthy of attentive study by those interested in Roman-British history, and I hope that this réchauffé will be my excuse for dwelling at such length upon it. The discovery of the vessel has at least served to focus attention anew on a very interesting theory.*

If Ladlands—or as it should be, perhaps, more correctly, Ludlands—is suggestive of a hoary antiquity, so also is Coldharbour Lane, the ancient track from

* The same intelligent gardener, Mr. F. Call, now serving with the Army in France, who found this Roman vessel, brought me, in 1908, a pretty little cream-jug of glazed clay, of fifteenth-century date, which he had dug up in a garden on the brow of the hill. He is a born antiquary.

Camberwell to Brixton Causeway, the eastern part of which lies in Camberwell parish.

I am not aware of any tangible relic of the Saxon rule having come down to us. There must undoubtedly have been a village here in the centuries that preceded the Norman Conquest. We know from Domesday that the lands of Camberwell were held "in the time of King Edward" by one "Norman," doubtless so called because he was one of the foreigners whom our last Saxon monarch favoured, and who must have materially assisted the plans of Duke William—a situation not without its parallel in our own days. But I can find no mention of the place by name in history prior to 1086.

Besides the Domesday account and the record of the gift of the advowson of the Church "to God and the monks of Saint Saviour Bermondseye" by William de Mellent, Earl of Gloucester, in 1154, the later history of Camberwell is for some centuries very uneventful.†

As showing the amount of woodland in the parish, besides the entry in Domesday, we learn that one hundred acres on the manor of Friern were grubbed up in the reign of Henry I. Much more must have remained, however, as the privilege of free warren in Hacheham and Camberwell is mentioned in the thirteenth century as among the rights of the lords of those manors, and it is interesting to note that the birds of the warren were divided into land and water-fowl, the land birds being subdivided according to their customary haunts in wood or meadow. The quail, the

† The church was well dowered with glebe-land—sixty-three acres of meadow-land are mentioned in Domesday, some parts being over a mile distant from the church, on Grove Hill. With the increased value of land they have brought a great revenue to the living. The wood in 1086 supported sixty hogs.

rail, pheasants, woodcocks, mallards, and herons are specifically mentioned.*

The tradition obtains that the ubiquitous King John (who surely has left his mark on as many places as Queen Elizabeth!), while hunting within the parish, killed a stag, and was so gratified with the good sport that he granted a fair to be held yearly at Peckham, the scene of the "kill." This fair must not be confused with the still older fair of Camberwell, which was first held in the Churchyard, but, owing to scandals, was shifted to Camberwell Green, where it continued, with growing abuses, till the middle of the nineteenth century.

Eight knights' fees are mentioned as appertaining to Camberwell and Hatcham (Hechesh'm) in the latter part of the twelfth century, four of which were in Camberwell proper; and if these be taken at the usual

*. Escheat 23, Edw. I, etc., cited by Allport. Dulwich Wood is still something more than a name. It has been gradually disappearing from the time when the founder of Dulwich College, Edward Alleyn, in 1626, decreed "that twentye acres thereof be sold or felled yearely, of the growth of ten yeares, and not under, the said woodfalls to be made at seasonable times." Twenty acres per annum would soon reduce forest land to open country, but Rocque's map, 1744, shows all the southern part of Dulwich as densely wooded, from the district between Lordship Lane and Sydenham Hill Stations, as they now are, and on to the west and south, joining up to the great woods of Norwood. Here and there, in the bottoms and on the slopes, are still patches of stunted gnarled oaks of small growth, many dead, and of great age, the remnants of the forest. Beside these ancient oaks, native to the heavy clay soil, elms are exceptionally numerous, and many very tall trees are to be found in the district, especially on Denmark, Champion, and Herne Hills, and in Dulwich Hamlet round the College. In Half Moon Lane is the shell of an enormous elm, which is said to have sheltered Queen Elizabeth. It is certainly old enough to have done so. Honour Oak Hill is named after a similar tradition connected with the year 1602.

valuation of those days—viz., twenty pounds—Camberwell must have increased very much in value, and its inhabitants at that date must have included a number of men of weight. In early escheats (from about 1292) the *Curia*, or courthouse of the head manor, is referred to.*

In the fourteenth century we have the mention of a capital messuage of the annual value of six shillings and eightpence; and in the same period buildings in "Camerwelle" and "Pecham" are frequently alluded to. The name of one such is given in 1418 as Rodershull, belonging to R. Barnard. Somewhat later, buildings are still more prominent in the escheats, with details showing advancing cultivation and comfort, such as houses with gardens, pastures set within hedgerows, farms, barns, cottages, and orchards. A messuage is spoken of called "Green-place," in Camberwelle—evidently a mansion fronting the village green—and another manor-house, that of Friern, in Dulwich—represented by a dairy-farm to-day.

In the closing years of the fourteenth century an ancient way, called Bretynghurst- or Dredyngherst-road, which intersected the eastern portion of the parish, is described as lying in Kent. It took its name from one of the manors.† The sixteenth century gives us the

* Doubtless the same that Haimon the Sheriff resided and held his court in in 1086, on the site afterwards occupied by the mansion of the Scotts from the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Skynners had preceded them in the fifteenth century, and it should be possible to reconstruct the ownerships back to Haimon in the eleventh century and to his predecessor "Norman" in the time of the Confessor. This house, pulled down towards the close of the eighteenth century, stood at the foot of what is now Camberwell Grove.

† My friend Mr. Arthur Bonner, F.S.A., kindly informs me that he has found the manorial name as "Brittinghurst" in 1221 and 1229, and "Bretinghurst" in 1226.

names Sop-lane and a street called Greenhundred—probably a road on the east side of Camberwell Green, where still are a few very old houses. There is a tradition that two of Henry VIII's children were put out to nurse in a house somewhere on Camberwell Green.

But the Kent road—now Old Kent Road—which borders the northern part of the parish, has much more history attaching to it than any other thoroughfare of Camberwell. It is, of course, the old Roman road from London to Dover, and along it have passed not only the Roman legions, the conquering Normans and defeated Saxons, but the countless Crusaders for best part of two centuries, embassies from the Continent, our Kings and nobles returning with their armies from foreign wars, and, last but not least, the pilgrims repairing to Canterbury, “the holy blisful martir for to seke,” during three and a half centuries. The site of St. Thomas à Watering—the pond or spring where the companies of pilgrims first pulled up to water their horses and refresh themselves on their way out of London—was at the junction of what is now the Albany Road with the Kent Road. Part of the great road was then dignified by the title of the *Kinges'-street*; and in those days, when London Bridge was the only bridge across the Thames, the one approach to both London and Westminster, it is easy to imagine the importance of the road and to picture the wonderful scenes it has witnessed. In his prologue to the “*Canterbury Tales*” Chaucer says:—

And forth we riden a litel more than pas
Unto the watering of seint Thomas.
And there our host bigan his hors' areste.

We can picture Chaucer himself, shrewdest of observers, drawing rein at the pond, with the host of the Tabard and the rest of the strangely assorted company, of which

he has left us such an imperishable presentation—the Knight and his son and the accompanying Yeoman; the Prioress and her attendant Nun and three Priests; the Monk and the Friar; the Merchant; the Clerk of Oxford; the Sergeant-at-Law; the Franklin; the Haberdasher, Carpenter, Weaver, Dyer, and Tapestry-maker—all in the garb of a brotherhood; the Sailor and the Cook; the Physician; the Wife of Bath; the Town Parson and the Ploughman; the Reeve, Miller, Sompnour, Pardoner, and Maunciple—all wonderful fourteenth-century types, as true to the life of their far-off day as were Dickens's characters to the time in which he wrote.

The Monk Lydgate celebrates in a poem the return of Henry V and his victorious army with their French captives, after the Battle of Agincourt, on the 23rd of November, 1415—500 years ago to a month, and almost to a day, from this time of writing! The fifth stanza relates how—

The King from Eltham rode, and with him came
His pris'ners, noble lords, and men of name;
And as he reached Blackheath, with anxious eyes,
Beneath his feet, beheld the city rise.
And, as he blessed it, made the wish a prayer,
Commending it to his dear Saviour's care.

*Wete ye right well that thus it ought to be
Glory to Thee most holy Trinity!*

The poet is describing the scene, which, although first gazed upon from the high ground of Blackheath, was nearer and more vivid when the King and his host reached St. Thomas à Watering. It would be at that place that, as the song relates, "the mayor and aldermen in scarlet dight," and a great multitude of the clergy and people who had come out of London, met the royal victor and his army, and, after due obeisance and greetings, escorted them back in triumph to London.

Many similar scenes are recorded of this historic spot; but it had a darker side, when, in later days especially, it became the custom to execute criminals here, so that the place became the Tyburn of South London. Mr. Allport has been at the pains to collect particulars of a few of the tragedies that have been consummated at St. Thomas' Waterings. Thus: In 1498, Ralph Wilford, "a shoemaker's sonne borne in Byshopsgate-streete, of London, was hanged at Saint Thomas Waterings, on Shrove Tuesday, for naming himself to be Edwarde, Earle of Warwicke, sonne to George, Duke of Clarence; which Edwarde, Earle of Warwicke, was then (and had been all the reign of this Kinge) kept secret prisoner in the Tower of London."^{*}

We have next an echo of the early days of the Reformation. On the 8th July, 1539, Griffith Cleark, Vicar of Wandsworth, with his chaplain, his servant, and a friar named Waire, were hanged and quartered at Saint Thomas' Waterings, for denying the King's supremacy.[†]

When Sir Thomas Wyatt was beheaded for rebelling against Queen Mary he suffered the usual barbarous sentence of being hanged, drawn and quartered, and one of his quarters was exposed here.

On the 12th July, 1598, John Jones, alias Buckley, a Franciscan friar, was cruelly hanged at St. Thomas' Waterings; and here also were hanged for conscience' sake John Rigby, a Catholic layman, on 21st June, 1600; and John Pibush, a priest, on 18th February, 1601. So much for the religious toleration of the Reformation. There is but little to choose between the fierce bigotry of Mary and the cold-blooded tyranny of good Queen Bess.

^{*} Stow, "Chronicles of England," p. 873.

[†] Hollinshead's "Chronicles."

The later history of Camberwell can be more conveniently treated in connection with the old houses within the parish, taken together with the monuments in the old church.

The late Professor Skeat, writing in 1907, gave me his opinion on the origin of the name Camberwell. He wrote: "*Camer* is obviously an older form than *Camber*, the *b* being 'excrement' after *m*, as in *chamber*, *humble-bee*, etc. You can only get further by comparing it with other English place-names. They are . . . *Camer-ton*, in Cumberland and Somerset, and *Cammeringham*, in Lincolnshire.* In a word like Camberwell it is the fact (in nine cases out of ten) that the former part of the word is a man's name, usually in the genitive case; or else some English (Anglo-Saxon) word that gives intelligible sense. As no A.S. word is known resembling *Camer*, the chances are that it is a man's name. The name is not anywhere recorded; but that proves but little. In this case, the form *Cammer-ing-ham* becomes of much importance. The old spelling would be *Camering-ham*, with one *m*, as the Hundred Rolls give also a place-name *Camering-ton*. Now names ending in *-ing* are 'tribal,' and the ending *-ing* stands for *-inga* (= sons of), genitive plural of *-ing* (son of). This proves that the *Camer-* portion really represents a man's name. Such a name must have had the form *Camera*, a weak masculine, with a genitive case, *Cameran*, for it is only a *weak* masculine, as a rule, that drops its *-an* in composition. A strong masculine,

* The learned Professor began his list with Camberley, which, as we Surrey people know, is a purely modern name of a place also quite of yesterday created by military exigencies, the name being devised to do honour to the Duke of Cambridge. It was first called Cambridge Town, in emulation of York Town, but modified to Camberley at the instance of the Postal Authorities.

such as *Camer*, would have made a genitive *Cameres-*, and that would have (if regular) given a modern Camberswell, with an *s* in it."

"We may fairly conclude that Camber-well meant 'well belonging to a man whose name began (at any rate) with *Camer-*'; the exact form being probably *Camera*, a quite possible A.S. weak masculine name. The patronymic *Camering* goes a long way to prove it. There are *many hundred* names constructed like this."*

Such a derivation of the name appears to me both reasonable and probable, taken in conjunction with the undoubted fact of the existence from the earliest times of a well, or wells, reputed to possess healing properties. *The* well was, in all likelihood, that which existed till quite lately near the head of Camberwell Grove, rather less than half a mile south of St. Giles's Church.† I have been informed that Roman and other coins have been found in the mud at the bottom. This was by no means the only well for which Camberwell was anciently famous. Wells Street, off Southampton Street, marks the site of other old wells. The mixed clay and gravel soil of the extensive parish abounded in natural springs and ponds, and from the earliest

* My learned friend, Mr. H. E. Malden, it is only right to state, dissents from Prof. Skeat's derivation. He would prefer "*Camera*—also *Cambra*—old French *Chambre* . . . an official residence, or court-house," with "*Vill*, where the sheriff did business—the 'County Council Office' of the period." Such a derivation, however, ignores both the Well, with its healing properties, and the existence of Camberwell in the pre-Conquest period.

† I have many times seen this ancient well, which was situated on a piece of open ground at the upper, or south, corner of Grove Park, rented for some years by my late brother, J. M. C. Johnston. A pair of houses and their gardens now occupy this picturesque piece of wooded ground.

times many wells must have been sunk. One such has left us its memorial in Milkwell, the name of an estate, belonging prior to 1305 to St. Thomas's, Southwark, and after that date to St. Mary Overy, lying between Herne Hill and Coldharbour Lane—a name perpetuated in the modern Milkwell Road. Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, who acquired a large strip of what is now Camberwell Grove and Grove Hill, in the year 1779, built himself a house, still standing, near the top of the hill, with two or three rustic cottages, of which Fountain Cottage,* about half-way up the Grove, had a large pond or lake and elaborately engineered water-works to supply it and the ornamental fountain which gave its name to the cottage. He seems to have been the author of a large brick water-conduit to supply all the houses on his estate, sections of which remain underground in the gardens on the eastern side of the Grove.† It is broken in two by the railway that tunnels beneath the Grove about half-way down its length, but I believe it to be entire in Grove Hill Road, and I have been

* Fountain Terrace perpetuates the name: nearly opposite is a curious, low, cottage-like house in the artificially rustic style of the end of the eighteenth century, which still retains its thatched roof—the only thatched house within three miles of the centre of London. It was built by Dr. Lettsom.

† On Jan. 1st, 1917, the roadway at about the middle of the Grove suddenly “yawned” and swallowed up a horse and cart that was going down the hill. The driver was injured, and the horse had to be killed. It was a section of Dr. Lettsom's conduit that had caved in, releasing a flood of pent-up waters! Dr. Lettsom was a famous physician in his day, and used the drastic methods then in vogue. He signed his prescriptions, “I. Lettsom”; and a wag wrote out the following, in imitation of one of those formulæ:—

“When patients comes to me for cure,
I physics, bleeds and sweats 'em.
If after that they choose to die,
It can't be helped—I Let's 'em.”

assured by a boy that he and his companions have crawled in it as far as to Dulwich—a statement hard to believe or to confirm. Another young person of the opposite sex has told me that she and other girls explored it for some hundreds of yards in the northward direction.

From all this it is, I think, clear that the “well” in the name Camberwell commemorates an actual well: and that from an early date—*i.e.*, from as far back as the Norman Conquest, or earlier, healing properties were ascribed to this holy well, from the fact that the parish church is dedicated to St. Giles the Abbot, or hermit, patron saint of cripples—to whom also St. Giles’s, Cripplegate, and St. Giles’s-in-the-Fields are dedicated. His feast is on September 1st, but the great fair held in Camberwell down to 1855 used in the olden days to occupy three weeks, concluding with September 1st. Latterly it was kept on the 18th, 19th, and 20th August. There used to be an old tavern in Church Street, with the sign of “The Hermit’s Cave,” in allusion to St. Giles.

III.—TOPOGRAPHICAL.

COLDHARBOUR LANE is a sinuous and evidently ancient highway. The name, it is generally agreed, meant a place of shelter, and as such coldharbours are of more ancient origin than our oldest inns or hostelries. Here the name came to be applied to the manor; but it also continued to attach to a house or inn which abutted on the northern side of the roadway, towards the eastern or Camberwell end of the Lane. A drawing, preserved in the Central Library of the borough, shows this to be a house of probably sixteenth century date, with tall, well-designed chimneys, and hard by was an old thatched farmhouse with many out-buildings, called Whiting's Farm. Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's Chancellor, is said to have owned this house, and to have bred cocks for fighting here.

Going westward, a road went in a northerly direction, between old houses and cottages set in woods or orchards, to Loughborough House, a large mansion, built by Lord Loughborough early in the seventeenth century, having another approach from Brixton Causeway, and outside the bounds of the parish of Camberwell.* It was pulled down about 1865.

Either Whiting's Farm or the principal house in the wood was the original mansion-house of this manor of Coldharbour, and as such the residence of the Bowyers, until by purchase they had come into possession of Edgar Scott's one-fifth of the manor of Camberwell, when John Scott's heir, Sir Edmund Bowyer, built a large house on the western side of Camberwell Road, pulled down for

* It is described in an advertisement in the *London Mercury*, April 10, 1682, as "near Hazard's bridge, on the road to Croydon." This was a bridge over the little river Effra, bordering and crossing Brixton Causeway. The bridge is gone, and the stream is now a sewer.



CAMBERWELL IN 1745.
(Reduced from Rocque's Map of 1741-5.)

the making of the Chatham and Dover Railway in 1861. If any relics of it remain, they are in the hands of the Bowyer-Smijth family. It was a house of at least two dates, on a site occupied by a still older house or houses. Down to the early part of the nineteenth century its northern front—which was coated with plaster, perhaps concealing a half-timbered construction—retained a pair of double-storied bay windows with canted angles, each storey having wooden mullioned windows of seven lights in two tiers, filled with diamond glazing. These or others of the windows at one time possessed elaborate coats-of-arms of the Bowyers and allied families, with heraldic mantlings in stained glass.

But the principal, or southern, front of the house, with its eastern and western sides, as rendered in old engravings, show that the structure was rebuilt in the grandiose and formal style of Charles II's reign. Tradition, in fact, ascribes its rebuilding to Sir Christopher Wren, to whom other vanished houses of Camberwell are assigned; but, at any rate, it was probably to the earlier Bowyer House that Evelyn came on September 1, 1657, to visit "Sir Edmund Bowyer, at his melancholic seat at Camerwell." The diarist records here "a very pretty grove of oakes, and hedges of yew in his garden, and a handsome row of tall elmes before his court." In its later history a tall cedar graced the forecourt, similar to the giant that still survives on the eastern side of Lower Denmark Hill; but Evelyn, the author of "*Sylva*," who was the Sir John Paxton of his day, and gave practical advice to his friends in all matters of landscape gardening, would not have failed to record so rare a tree had it been in existence in 1657. Tradition in the early part of last century linked it with Queen Elizabeth, but with still less probability. Perhaps the Queen halted here in one of her many progresses, such as on the occasion of her visit to the Oak of Honour, or One Tree Hill. A letter

is preserved from the Queen, addressed "To my good friende Sir Anthony Aucher, Kt.," relating to some silver or gold plate, as to which he had transacted business for his royal mistress. He came of an old Kentish family, settled at Bourne, and his son, another Sir Anthony, had a daughter, Hester, or Esther, who married Sir Edmund Bowyer. This lady was of extraordinary beauty, as well as of rare virtue and excellent parts, and was known, in allusion to her name, as "the Star of the East." As recorded on her monument in the old church, she died on December 10, 1665. One thinks of this lovely lady as one reads the description of the vanished abode that she brightened by her presence. Some of its rooms were very richly fitted and furnished. The walls and ceiling of the entrance-hall were ornamented with curious carved and moulded work, which latterly was disfigured by tawdry painting. Against one wall was a portrait of a lady, traditionally ascribed to Dame Hester Bowyer; and in the room over it was a companion picture of her husband, with the Bowyer crest over it carved in oak.

In the northern wing was a small room known as the cedar parlour, ornamented with festoons of fruit and flowers in high relief and carved with great freedom and taste; but whether the room was so called from the old cedar-tree, or, more probably, from its panelling being of cedar-wood, appears uncertain. Over the chimney-piece was a small but fine piece of painting, the subject being Saturn devouring his children, with a background of ruins. Adjoining this was a large and handsome room, lofty and well-proportioned. The chimney-piece was flanked by finely carved swags of fruit and flowers, masterly specimens of the woodcarver's art. Above the fireplace was a painting of various birds, and a chained mastiff rushing at them, whilst above in the air was the fabled footless fowl of classical mythology. On the southern and eastern sides of this noble room were other

huge paintings, ascribed to Sir James Thornhill—Apollo, nimbed, accompanied by the crow, was the principal figure in both. In the corresponding room on the south side, lions' heads were carved on the angles of the chimney-piece; and, in a small anteroom adjoining, the walls were covered with hangings of embossed and painted leather. Who can say whether these or other relics of this richly ornamented mansion survived its unhappy destruction?

The southern front which faced towards the London Road (now called Camberwell Road) had a recessed centre, two lofty storeys high, with the entrance doorway, crowned by a circular pediment in the middle, surmounted by a large sash-window heavily framed: this was flanked by similar but narrower windows; and in the projecting wings, which were finished by a parapet, these windows were set forward like bays. The central part of the house had a high-pitched roof behind the parapet, with dormers to light the attics, and may have been part of the older house to which belonged the Elizabethan bay windows of the north front.

Tradition asserts that Sir Christopher Wren resided here while St. Paul's was being rebuilt, and that some of the paintings above described were the work of Sir James Thornhill. James II is said to have been concealed in the house for some time before his escape to France. It is doubtful, however, whether both traditions have not confused Bowyer House with (1) another ancient mansion, which stood on the southern side of Camberwell Green, and was known as "the old house on the Green," pulled down about 1850; and (2) the house of Sir Thomas Bond, subsequently in the possession of the Shard family, the site of which is now marked by Hill Street, Peckham.

"The old house on the Green" had a long plastered front facing north, somewhat formally designed, with rows of two-light mullioned and transomed windows to both storeys, originally filled with oblong leaded panes.

It had a low-pitched pediment in the centre in front of the slated roof, and in this pediment was a carved trophy of arms and armour. It also was ornamented with fine paneling, chimney-pieces, and paintings ascribed to Thornhill; and legends attached to it, relating to the cruel murder of a wife by her husband, who subsequently committed suicide after seeing her reproachful ghost. Following upon its demolition, a road called Wren Road, after the famous architect, whose traditional occupancy was connected with the house, was cut through the site, which is now covered with small houses and a Congregational chapel. Opposite was a large pond on the edge of the Green, shaded by a weeping willow of great size. Adjoining the old house were one or two other antique and rural structures, at the beginning of Church Street, with verandahs and balconies, which I remember as still existing in 1876. Church Street was then bordered on both sides by rows of low two-storied brick houses of eighteenth century date, pulled down, with one exception, in about 1880.

Farther along, on the south side of Church Street, near to St. Giles's, is an early eighteenth century house which has once been of some importance. It has a front of brown stocks, with red brick dressings, narrow sash windows, and a handsome wooden doorcase with capitals of peculiar carved foliage. The original door, staircase, and other wood fittings remain to attest its better days, though the house has long sunk to the state of a common lodging-house. Continuing eastwards, there is a long terrace of fine old brown brick houses, also on the south side, dated by a stone tablet 1774. Between these and St. Giles's Church is the modern Grammar School, founded by the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Camberwell, in 1615. This eccentric, anticipating the more famous founder of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich, directed that all succeeding headmasters were to bear his own patronymic—a condition more honoured in the breach than in the

observance. The homely school buildings of Jacobean date, gabled, plaster-fronted, and tile-roofed, survived for a year or two the fire of 1841, which destroyed the church, and their memory is kept green by many eighteenth and nineteenth century prints. They abutted hard upon the eastern boundary of the churchyard, and in the garden were many fine old elms.

The old Mill of Camberwell was close to the north-west boundary of the parish, in what is now called Camberwell Road. Camberwell New Road from Kennington Church to Camberwell Green was cut through the fields in about 1820.

In East Dulwich, now a densely populated district of new houses, the Scotts had another house, built in the sixteenth century or earlier, and demolished about 1800. It stood on East Dulwich Common, and was built of red bricks, but no picture of it has come down to us.

The Muschamp family, whose chapel and memorials were once so prominent in the old church, lived in the manor-house near Peckham High Street, on land which is now intersected by the Surrey Canal. It was a very ancient and important house even in Henry VIII's reign, when we find this family in possession, as it is described in 1307 as a capital messuage, valued at a lawyer's fee. Sir Thomas Bond, who was a Roman Catholic, purchased the property in Charles II's reign, pulled down the house, and built a great mansion on its site, which is described by his friend Evelyn, who repeatedly visited him here, as a "new and fine house by Peckham," standing "on a flat, but has a fine garden and prospect through the meadows to London." The date 1672 was on the weather-cock of the house. It had a handsome north frontage, approached under a canopy of stately elms, "at the end of which was a beautiful prospect terminated by a view of Saint Paul's and the Tower of London. The beauties of this prospect were greatly increased by the masts of

ships being seen over the trees as far as Greenwich." The gardens were famous for their beauty and for the choice fruit-trees from France, tended by a Parisian gardener of great experience. Part was devoted to an artificial "wilderness." The house seems to have been as sumptuously laid out and furnished as the grounds, with a noble staircase, paintings on walls and ceilings, and much fine carved work in mantel-pieces and panelling. Sir Thomas Bond, remaining faithful to his friend and master James II, followed him on his exile; and a mob sacked the house and did much damage. In a letter, of which an extract has been kindly given me by Mr. W. Isaac Shard, written to his father in 1864, the writer, a kinsman, speaks of "a large oak-panelled room with a painted ceiling. . . . The large building was occupied by the two brothers (William and Charles Shard) and the two sisters Harriet and Sophia. Each had their separate establishment. The sisters lived in the two wings. The centre was occupied by the brothers. But they only lived there on sufferance, as the place belonged to my father; and on his brother Charles marrying against his express wish, he was not permitted to reside there again. . . ."*

Another ancient house in Peckham, demolished only about the beginning of the present century to make way for tram stables, was Basing Manor-house, of very ancient origin, and retaining to the last its Jacobean gables, and bay windows, old chimney stacks, and plaster-faced half-timber construction. Here lived, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the old family of Gardiner, connected

* The Shards came into possession of this old house before the middle of the eighteenth century. Sir Isaac Pacatus Shard, F.R.S., inherited from Mrs. Hill, who had purchased the estate in 1731 from Lord Trevor, to whom it had passed, also by purchase, from Sir Henry Bond, son of the re-builder, Sir Thomas Bond. The house was pulled down in 1797, and all the beautiful shrubs and trees destroyed; but there is, or was until lately, embedded in a labyrinth of small houses, the seventeenth century lodge.

by marriage with the Scotts of Camberwell. Hereabouts also, but where I have failed to locate, the Mainwarings, or Manwarings, collateral ancestors of my own, had a house for a short time in the seventeenth century. In the Burials Register of St. Giles's we have, "1653, May 15, Sir Henry Manwaring." The connection between Sir Henry Mainwaring and the Gardiners is not generally known.

The Gardiners, or Gardyners, came to Peckham from Bermondsey in Elizabeth's reign. William Gardyner, of Bermondsey, purchased Basing Manor from "one Edward Newport, gent., and Richard Baker, gent., both of Camberwell"; and among the Chancery Bills and Answers in the Public Record Office (G. 9, 1, No. 48) is recorded an action brought by "Wm. Gardyner of Barmondsey against Thomas Newman and John Thompson, scriveners, of London, for obtaining money more than due, for writing certaine Indentures," in which occurs the name of "Richard Gardyner, sonne of William," which Richard died at an early age, the property passing to the second son, another William, who died in 1597, a person of some position, and Justice of the Peace. The Peckham property passed at his death to his second son Thomas, who was knighted and became lord of the manor of Basing and J.P.

It was this Sir Thomas who was a truly remarkable man, judging by his letters preserved among the State papers. (His dignified epitaph is given above in the account of St. Giles's Church.) Writing to "the Right nobl Lord the Lord Vicount Dorchester," from "Basing, in Peckham, Sept. 13, 1629," he "sends your Loppe 8 melons, 12 figs and 22 pers, and Carnelia Cheris, all which are the best and most fruits I have or can com by that ar good." In another letter, to King Charles I, who had sent him "a fat venison in melon time," he says he is sending to the Court, in return, "fower melons," which he hopes "will proove well." In spite of this pleasant exchange of amenities—or perhaps because the melons dis-

agreed with the royal stomach—poor old Sir Thomas was summoned to appear before the Court of Star Chamber in the following year 1630; but he seems to have successfully pleaded his “infermyties,” as excuse for non-appearance before that dreaded council of inquisition, in a letter of November 22, 1630. In another letter, to the Earl of Suffolk, in the same month, the poor old man pleads: “I receaved a warrant by a messenger from your LOPPE and other Lords of his Maties privie counsell commanding me to apere at the counsell chambar, and to answer unto such makers as shulld be objected aganest me, wherein I shall be most willing to obeye in all things according to my duty and obedienc unto his Matie and your Loppes commands, as knowing no cause wherein I have offended, but having infirmities that I cannot gooe from home and eather on horseback or coch (coach) I voyde blood and am troubled with the stone, the which maketh me at this tyme to be bould to acquaint your LOPPE therewith, humbly praying your nobl LOPPS favour that if ther be no nessesetie for my aparence I may be spared untell God shall make me more habl to performe your LOPPS command. . . .”

But in this same November of 1630 Sir Thomas Gardynier wrote another very singular letter to King Charles which supplies us with the cause for his summons to appear before the Council. He addresses his petition to “Your Royal Gracious Matie,” regrets his bodily infirmity will not permit him to appear before the Council, and proceeds to long particulars as to his family, with full details as to several of his children. He continues—and here we are told the reason for his being summoned to appear before the Court of Star Chamber, and also the connection of the Gardyners with Sir Henry Mainwaring: Sir Henry, by the way, was Lieutenant of the Castle at Dover, and received the Ambassador Gondomar there on March 5, 1620, when the projected Spanish marriage of

Charles was in contemplation: "And when the time came that I should bestow my daughters in marriage, and conceauinge that all hopes was frustrate for money by my Son, then I was driven for to lessen my Estate, and to sell Lands for my daughters' portions, and I gave unto Three of them Two thousand and Three hundred pounds, besides the Charges and their Rayment in Mariage. But my yongest Daughter, which is the ffourth (whoe your Maiesty did once vouchsafe to see at my house and King James often*), shee, without my consent or knowledge, shee mounted upp to Topp of Powles, the nearer to Heaven, for to shewe God there howe wise she was in her Actions, and there shee was married unto Sir Henry Maynwaringe, and yet she was not there taken upp into heaven, but came downe againe upon Earth, here further to trouble mee before I die, although the greate Care and Charge I had in breedinge her upp did not deserve such disobedience." His long petition is signed by "Your Maties Humblest Vassell, T. Gardyner."

It is not to be doubted that this curious story is to be taken quite literally. Sir Thomas is writing not to a crony of his own, but to King Charles I. By the "Topp of Powles" he means either the roof of St. Paul's Cathedral, or, more probably, the roof of the Tower, which was of lead and nearly flat, after the destruction by lightning in 1561 of the great lead-covered spire. One wonders how a clergyman could be induced to marry the couple in such a place.

Sir Thomas Gardiner was buried on August 13, 1632, as we learn from the register.

Many other old houses besides Basings survived till lately, and one or two still remain in Peckham, including

* Here we have a distinct record, not before quoted, that King Charles I paid a visit to Basing Manor-house, Peckham, and perhaps also James I.

some very picturesque timber cottages facing the upper part of Peckham Rye.

The manor of Uvedales, Dovedales (or d'Ovedales) corrupted into Dowdales, Dowlas, etc., etc., comprising about 90 acres, took its name from the ancient family of the Ovedales or Uvedales, whose history has been very fully set forth in *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. III (p. 63, *et seq.*), by the late Granville Leveson Gower, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., who inherited their old house and estates at Titsey, Surrey. Hugo Malherbbe de Tacolneston, son of Hamel, or Hameline, appears in Norfolk in 1161 as the holder of one knight's fee in Tacolneston, Norfolk, of Dover Castle. There were in all, in the manor of Tacolneston, three knights' fees, which were held of the honour of Dover, of the Fitzwalters, as of their manor of Hemenhall. Hugh, son of Hamel, was succeeded by Reginald Ovedale de Uvedale, or Dovedale, and John, his brother. This John de Ovedale, or Uvedale, was probably the son of Hugh de Ovedale of Tacolneston, and became possessed of Titsey by marriage with Isabel Etton, daughter and heiress of Gilbert de Etton by Alice de Tichesey (or Titsey), his wife, in 1297. Soon afterwards, in an inquisition taken at Bletchingly on May 28, 1306, upon the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, it is stated that John de Ovedale and John de Horne held of the said Gilbert the manor of Titsey, and certain lands and rents in Camberwell of the yearly value of thirty pounds. These lands in Camberwell remained with the Uvedale family till 1651. The manor no longer exists, but the name, corrupted into Dowlas, survived into the nineteenth century in Dowlas Common and Dowlas Lane (now Dowlas Street), Southampton Street, Camberwell, or Rainbow Lane, as it is called in Rocque's map.

Denmark Hill, now an important and wide thoroughfare, debouches southward from Camberwell Green. The

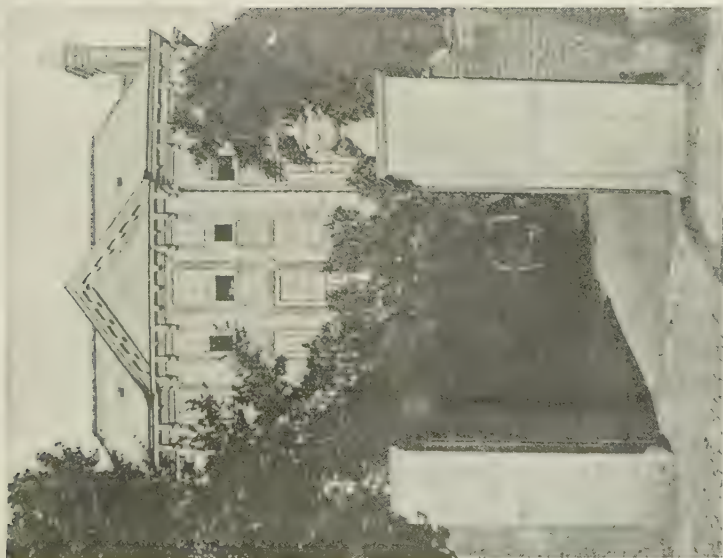
lower part, anciently the High Street, used to be continuous with what is now called the Camberwell Road (Camberwell New Road being a modern thoroughfare), and it contained till recently numerous old houses. The Marquis of Northampton had a town house on the western side, the remains of which, occupied by Mr. Pearson, upholsterer, were pulled down about 1908. It had an old bowling-alley in the rear, and the Northampton crest, a lion rampant, figured on doorplates, etc. Possibly the Golden Lion opposite, now a music-hall, had some connection with this family. There used to be a row of Queen Anne houses, with tiled roofs and pretty little circular-headed windows, to the northward of Northampton House, all turned into shops. Only one survives (Curtis & Hanne, fishmongers), now stuccoed over, and its roof slated, with an old lead rain-water pipe. There was a similar row on the opposite side, southward of the Golden Lion, of which one, much modernised, remains: the omnibus yard has been cut through the site of the others. Northward again, on this eastern side, is a large butcher's shop with a portico over the pavement, and abutting on this was a row of very old cottages only pulled down in 1916, which were left in 1626 by Sir Edmund Bowyer for the poor of Camberwell. The demolition revealed some very massive Tudor chimney-stacks and a heavy oak breast-summer to what had been a gable-end of fifteenth or sixteenth century date. On this same side of the way is still a very ancient cottage, disguised by a stucco front and parapet, but preserving a steep-pitched hipped roof and an old brick chimney-stack. It may well be of fifteenth or early sixteenth century date. Adjoining is a low building, once the cage or village pound, and bearing the inscription "The Cage" in an old water-colour view now in the Camberwell Public Library. A narrow passages separates this from a modern tavern called the Joiners' Arms, shown in the same view as a picturesque timber and weather-

boarded structure, with a tiled roof and a horse-trough—which survived till lately—in front.

Passing southward, on this eastern side of Denmark Hill, where are now the most sordid and commonplace shops and streets (Selborne and Daneville Roads), there used to be, until about 1875, a long stretch of old brick boundary wall, screening a nobly proportioned mansion known as Great Denmark Hall—latterly the Denmark Hill Grammar School, designed in the grand manner of the seventeenth century. Although the earliest documents relating to it have not been preserved, there is good reason to believe that a much more ancient house stood on the site, and the house pulled down in the 'seventies must have been over two hundred years old, as certain papers show that it changed hands in 1656, when Nicholas Deloes, citizen and merchant tailor, let it to one William Mollett.* Probably it was then comparatively newly built. It was of white Suffolk bricks, with red brick dressings and stone quoins, with old grey slate roofs; and both the west front to Denmark Hill and the east front were alike in their main features, as will be seen from the accompanying illustrations, reproduced by the courtesy of Alderman Whitworth St. Cedd, from photographs in his possession.

The house was tall, almost to gauntness, and had a projecting bay in both fronts, finished with a steep pediment flanked by a slated roof of the same steep pitch. Both the pediment and the main wall had a rich modillion cornice with carved cantilever brackets. The windows of the west front were set in a slightly projecting frame of narrow red bricks, finely jointed, the heads of the centre window in each storey, which were wider than those right and left, being cut to a flat ogee shape. The window frames were all old sashes, but originally were probably

* With nine acres of meadow and pasture land.



WEST FRONT.



EAST FRONT.

HOUSE FORMERLY ON DENMARK HILL.

of casement form, with flat frames and oblong leaded panes. Some more recent bay windows and other additions had been made in the rear at various dates in the eighteenth century. In its latter years the house had declined somewhat from its ancient glories, but it remained essentially unspoilt to the last. Before its demolition, Queen Alexandra, with a carriage full of Danish Royalties, came to see it, on account of the tradition (properly belonging to another house) that Prince George of Denmark, Consort to Queen Anne, used it as a shooting-box. From the remarkable resemblance in design of this fine house to the Wandsworth Manor-house, pulled down about 1890, which is supposed to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren, it is possible that it really dated from later in the seventeenth century.

This house had a fine oak staircase, and on the walls of the hall and stairs were paintings of the Rape of the Sabines and the Judgment of Paris. Venus and her competitors for the apple had outraged the proprieties of a nineteenth century Mrs. Grundy, who had caused ludicrously inappropriate skirts to be painted over their fair forms; but either because the lady realised her mistake when she had gone so far, or because (which seems more likely) she was baffled by the problem of an expensive scaffold, there had been left untouched a painting on the ceiling of Mars and Venus caught in the net placed round their bed by Vulcan, the husband of Venus. In this painting the celestial gods were depicted laughing immoderately at the trying position in which the unfortunate couple were placed.

A Mr. John Perkins, who owned the house during part of the eighteenth century, and was a partner in the famous Southwark Brewery of Barclay & Perkins, often entertained here the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, as is well known, had a practical interest in the brewery. A shaded

walk in the grounds used to be known as "Johnson's Walk."*

Going southward on this same side is a block of houses with stuccoed fronts, lately modernised, dating from about 1700. There used to be good panelling in the interiors.

All along this part of Denmark Hill one remembers groups of old limes dotted about on the cobbled and flagged footpaths. Several very fine elms still remain within the front gardens all up the hill. In Grove Lane also were some ancient elms and hedges of thorn. One elm alone remains, standing on the pavement. The thorn hedges of Dog-Kennel Hill disappeared in 1905, when this narrow countrified lane was widened for the electric trams.

Bounded by Love Walk, an ancient Lovers' Lane on this side to the northward, and stretching up the hill to the ridge now called Champion Hill, was the beautiful park of the De Crespigny family (Champion being one of their names), who settled in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Early in the eighteenth century

* Personally I have always imagined that this was the house described by Dickens as belonging to the wealthy brass and copper founder, where Tom Pinch's sister was governess to the "Syrup" (as Mrs. Todgers termed the unpleasant child of the metal magnate), where also Mr. Pecksniff conveyed his amiable daughters and Mrs. Todgers in a one-horse fly, and descanted upon the architectural beauties of the house, until ignominiously ejected by the exasperated proprietor. It will be remembered by those who know their "Martin Chuzzlewit" that the celebrated architect drew the attention of his daughters to "the airy construction of the cornice of the roof, where it sweeps round the southern angle of the building." The novelist speaks of "the great front gate, and its great bell, whose handle was in itself a note of admiration": also of the "great lodge" within, "which, being close to the house, rather spoilt the look-out certainly, but made the look-in tremendous." The "great gate" between two massive piers crowned by elegant vases remained to the last, but the "great lodge" must, I think, have been imagined by the novelist, to add point and piquancy to his description.

they migrated from Marylebone* to Denmark Hill, and Champion Lodge, where later (1804) the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, and other distinguished guests were entertained, was built; on the lead rain-water heads and on some fine wrought-iron ore of the gates before the west front were the initials C. C. and the date 1717, many times repeated, the family arms and crest entwined with graceful scrollwork. The house was latterly an uninteresting stuccoed building. The site of the house and grounds, which enclosed some 30 acres, was largely built over soon after 1840, and the only visible relics are a length of old brown brick boundary wall, of considerable height and thickness, along Love Walk and a magnificent cedar in a garden on Denmark Hill, one of a pair standing together, of which the fellow remained till about 1879. There seems to have been in the shrubbery near the hill-crest one of that class of artificialities our ancestors delighted in, and which strike us so oddly in these different days—a grotto dedicated to Contemplation, at the entrance to which Lady de Crespigny, wife of Sir Claude, the first baronet, had placed “some elegant and appropriate verses.” This lady, who married at the early age of sixteen, and was something of a poetess, wrote “Letters to a Son” and a novel.

Many of the fine elms, horse-chestnuts, sycamores, acacias, cedars, and a fine specimen of the ilex or evergreen oak that are scattered about in the gardens on Champion Hill are relics of the beautifully timbered grounds of the great house. The private road known as Champion Hill is still managed by a committee of residents, and the minute-books go back over a century.

* There are memorials to the De Crespignys in the Churchyard of St. Marylebone, and more recent ones in St. Giles's, Camberwell, beneath which is a vault appropriated to the family, who now reside near Maldon, Essex.

PRINTED BY BONNER AND CO
THE CHANCERY LANE PRESS,
1, 2, AND 3, ROLLS PASSAGE,
LONDON, E.C. 4.

